HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 289 BOMBAY, MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
11 Dec.	RANCHI ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RANCHI ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan	RANPURA ..	.. ..	16,585
8 ,,	RANCHI ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	.. ..	11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10 940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..	.. ..	16,650
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA..	.. ..	16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI	.. ..	16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15.903
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16.585
19 ,,	RAZMAK †..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINAq ..		7.952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2April	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
4June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

q Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles,—£72, £62 and £56
2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles—£50 and £48.
The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ...	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
21st Dec.	DEVANHA .. MOLDAVIA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
4th Jan '27	DELTA .. SALDERA ..	China & Japan. At Colombo for Australia.
18th ,,	NELLORE .. CHITRAL ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
1st Feb.	MYANZA .. NARKUNDA ..	China & Japan. At Colombo for Australia.

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
*AWA MARU	6028	2 Dec.	13 Dec.
TOKUSHIMA M	5976	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
MOJI MARU	3757	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan.
YAMAGATA M.	3807	7 Jan.	21 Jan.
GENOA MARU.	6785	15 Jan.	30 Jan.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES.

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22937.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926.		
6th Dec.	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports
8th ,,	BAMORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
8th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.
10th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
11th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26 25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ... 30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

		Rs.
Abohar	Hyderabad	Montegomery
Allahabad	(Sind)	Okara (Dist.
Amritsar	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

BUY THE BEST

KATNI

"CASTLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

IS THE BEST

GUARANTEED OVER THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (REVISED 1925.)

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & Co.,
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, ... BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

INSURE

IN

LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
Apply for all particulars to Head Office, 6 Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY
TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort . . . BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words ; Apply Box No.———Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number——— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WEAVING-MASTER, salary upto Rs. 700 according to qualifications. Apply with full particulars of past service to the MANAGER, Asarwa Mills, Ahmedabad.
A R1305

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST. Knowing correspondence. Apply to EXCELSIOR FILM CO., Seaface, Chowpati.
A

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED :—The People's Insurance Company, Limited, will be glad to entertain applications from pushing and influential young men, preferably graduates in Art or Law to work as Organizers and Agents of the Company in unrepresented districts. Good prospects for really capable men. Paid appointments after short probation guaranteed. The Company is also prepared to negotiate for Provincial Chief Agency in exceptional cases. Apply Dept. Ch: 1, Chamberlain Road, Lahore.
27743

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

HIRERS WANTED—For CINEMA PROGRAMMES 2½ hours each; Consisting Features, Dramas, Comedies, News, Bookings for 1927. Cheapest Service. Agents wanted :—Apply "FILMS," c/o "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1310

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

FOR SALE—"JOHNSTON'S OIL FILTER PRESSES" new all sizes. Prices moderate. Sole Agents M. H. DINSHAW Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.
K R1264

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Bowas Street Fort, Bombay

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED by a (Govt. Servant) well-to do and respectable Muslim widower, drawing a decent income, a Muslim spinster or widow without any encumbrances, fairly educated in English under 30 years of age. Apply Box No. 1862, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M

PROFESSION.

SEND your time and date of birth, or writing letter. One year reading Re. 1 Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive Rs. 10. THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kasimkota, Vizag, Dist. R3426

TEST your Fate in Rs. 3 only. Get past, present, future, beloved name, nature, wealth, health, every detail; write Standard time and name. Professor Shashal. THE GREAT ASTROLOGER HOUSE, Porbandar, (Kathiawar).
P R1291

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

PURE and FRESH HIMALAYAN HONEY, white and yellow in 2 lb tin at Rs. 2/8 and Rs. 2/4. Thin shelled walnuts 10 and 5 lb. in baskets at Rs. 4/ and 2/4. Free delivery by post. HONEY HOUSE, Chamba via Dalhousie, Punjab.
T R1277

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LD. CLOTH SHOP.

OPPOSITE MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS' WORKS, BYCULLA.
Tel. No. 42370.

SALE

FROM 1st to 15th December, 1926. ATTRACTIVE REDUCTION in prices. Step in and see how far a Rupee will go.
27717

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 173 of 1924.

RE GULAM HUSEIN HAJI HASHAM NOORANI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Memon Molla, Kambekar Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, lately a general Merchant, carrying on business under his own name of Gulamhusein Haji Hasham Noorani at Bhat Bazaar and also under the name of M. E. Gulam Husein and Co., in partnership with Mahomed Isak Haji Abdulla Noorani (since deceased) at Khadak outside the Fort of Bombay and also under the name of M. Ismail Jusab and Co., with Mahomed Isak Haji Abdulla Noorani (2) Mahomed Sidik Haji Nurmahomed Noorani, (3) Abu Bakar Hasham and (4) Jusab Abdul Karim and now Unemployed: An insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 15th February, 1927, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1926.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
27778

TENDERS.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (S. T.) on TUESDAY, the 14th December, 1926, for the supply of "Dredged Sand from Mumbra" for a period of 3 years, the sand to be dredged with Trust Plant.

Copies of tender, embodying the full conditions and particulars can be had on payment of Rs. 2/- from the Undersigned who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) T. R. S. KYNNERSLEY,
A. M. Inst. C.E.
Acting Engineer to the Board.

The Engineer's Office.
Near King's Circle,
Matunga, Bombay,
2nd December, 1926.
27763

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the immediate supply of 125 tons of Indian made best Portland Cement, for the Ahmedabad Municipality, F.O.R. Kankaria Municipal siding, so as to reach the undersigned on or before Wednesday the 15th December, 1926, at 4-0 P. M. The tenders should be accompanied with 1 per cent. of the estimated tendered sum.

Specifications and other particulars can be had from the Store Keeper.

The Municipality does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) S. A. SHETE,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Store Office,
3rd December, 1926.
27780

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 3850 of 1924.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited., ... Plaintiff.
v/s.
HATIMBHAI GULAMHUSEIN and another .. .. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 16th day of November, 1925, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at the premises on Monday, the 10th day of January, 1927, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras Tenure, situate on the North East side of Falkland Road, outside the Fort and in the Town and Island of Bombay, together with the chawls stables and other structures standing thereon, containing by admeasurement five thousand two hundred and eighty square yards or thereabouts and situated within the registration sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 420-421, 420-421, 432, 449, 469; 470; 494; 495 and 508-510. New Nos. A2|13925, 13926, 13938, 14013 and 14026, Old Survey Nos. 39, 39, 33, 40-41, 41, 36 and 36 and New Survey Nos. 1A|6935, 2A|6952, 3|6952, 1A|6957 and Cadastral Survey No. 166 of the Tardeo Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 2540 Street Nos. 491-493, Ward Nos. 2541-2542, 2553-59, Street No. 495-1-2-15-19, Ward No. 2560, Street No. 19 Ward No. 2561, Street No. 21, Ward No. 2562 (1), Street Nos. 497-199 and Ward No. 2562 (2), Street No. 22 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the Bapty Road on or towards the south partly by the said Falkland Road partly by the property formerly of Liladhar Naranji but now a temple of Shri Mahadeo of which Messrs. Vassanji Naranji Bhimji and others are trustees and partly by the part of Borah Community known as Kapadwanj Wadi on or towards the east by the property formerly of Essa Khalifa but now of Adamally and Company and on or towards the west partly by the said Falkland Road partly by a musjid and partly by the property formerly of Ardeshir Dorabji Palkhiwala but now of Merwanji Pestonji Javeri known as Jublee Building.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Company, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at 113, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 30th day of November, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. Wadia,
Commissioner.
27756

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhoy and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Venilal Vijbhukhandas and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Kurban Hussein Jivavji Madrasvaila and in Pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 23rd day of October 1920 made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by public auction on Saturday, the 11th day of December, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land on ground together with the Messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Ripon Road without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay Containing by admeasurement 7514 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North partly by a public passage and partly by a sweeper's galli on or towards the South partly by the property of Bai Dinbai Pestonji Khambatta and partly by the property of Vallibhoy Dedji on or towards the East partly by the property of Mahomed Jaffer and partly by the property of Byramji H. Warden and on or towards the West by the Ripon Road and partly by the property known as Hussein Baug and partly by the property of Shaikh Adam Shaikh Dawood and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 124, 273, 274, and 278, 159 and 160, New Nos. 1/B 627, 1/B 800, 1 C/B 669 and A/B 667, Old Survey Nos. 262, 302, 313, 314 and New Survey Nos. 4/3554 A and 1-2/3560, 1 C C/3559 and 1 A/3559 and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward Nos. 3339-49 and Street Nos. 26-27 and Ward Nos. 2341-42 and Street Nos. 28-29 and Ward No. 3845 and Street No. 32, Ripon Road.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhoy and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, PIANOS, SAFES, PIECE-GOODS, "MERCEDES" AND "OVERLAND" MOTOR CARS, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th December, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, at the following :—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs safes, etc.

Sweet toned square, Grand and Collard and Collard's cottage pianos.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros. :—A big lot of Dhoties, shirtings, jaconets, net saaks, etc.

By the order of the Insurance Co. concerned :—

9 pieces of cotton waste cloth.

The property of an European lady :—

One "Mercedes" motor car in working order.

One "Overland" motor-car, special built, 5-7 seater, 6 cylinders, 30 H.P.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD, PEARL AND DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, attorneys for the pledgee Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 20th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms at Apollo Street, on account and risk of Mr. Madhavdas Mathuradas Thakar of Matunga, Bombay the valuable Gold, Pearl and Diamond ornaments such as.

Gold kadas, chains, bangles, necklaces goongri, wrist belt, pearl bangles, pearl nose rings set with diamonds, diamond earrings, collars, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS

POPULAR PICTURE PALACE
Presents
The Queen Who Would not Speak
OR
ABOLA RANI
Released by Excelsior Film Co.
featuring
MISS JUBEIDA
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.
THIS AND RATES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT SECOND WEEK
Owing to tremendous success of
TRAMP TRAMP TRAMP TRAMP TRAMP TRAMP
The management have decided to continue it for another week.
HARRY LANGDON
THE NEW KING OF ALL COMEDIANS
THE MAN WITH THE FUNNY FACE
TRAMP TRAMP TRAMP TRAMP TRAMP TRAMP
IN SEVEN REELS.
FUNNIEST PICTURE OF THE YEAR
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME :—6, 8 and 10 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.

AN ENTERTAINMENT
IN AID OF
THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
WILL BE HELD AT
The Excelsior Theatre
ON
TUESDAY, the 7th DEC. at 6 p.m.
Rates of Admission Rs. 3, 2, 1 and As. 8.
PROGRAMME
1. AN INVOCATION
"Call to Evening Prayer"
Words by Sarojini Naidu
2. ABOU HASSAN, THE WAG
or
"WHO WON THE WAGER?"
A One Act Farce in 3 Scenes.
3. QUEEN ROSEBUD'S PARTY
A Flower Fantasy
Doors Open 5 p m.
Tickets may be obtained at the New High School for Girls 5, Napier Road. Fort, and at the Door.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE,

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay, Dec. 4

		JUTE.	
Albion ..	505	Howrah ..	43/12
Alliance ..	560	India ..	..
Alexandra ..	..	Kamarhatty	655
Anglo-India	407	Kankanarrah	515
Auckland ..	275	Kelvin ..	855
Barnagore ..	218	Khardah ..	475
Bally ..	225	Kinnison ..	995
Birla ..	9/8	Lansdowne	303
Belvedere ..	570	Lawrence ..	625
Budge-Budge	505	Lothian ..	490
Caledonian ..	605	Naihati ..	490
Chapdani ..	183	National	30/10
Clive ..	38/8	New Central	615
Craig ..	5	Northbrook	54/8
Cheviot ..	305	Nudea ..	47
Dalhousie	447	Orient ..	269
Delta	567	Presidency ..	8
Empire ..	54	Reliance ..	72
Fort Gloster	903	Sporah ..	30
Fort William	350	Standard ..	470
Gondalpara ..	1040	Unio ..	595
Gourpore	720	Waverly ..	7
Hukumchand	13/14	HESSIAN ..	14/12
Hooghly ..	84	JUTE ..	60/12

COTTON.

Agra United	-/10	Dunbar	134
Bowaria	27	Keshavram Cotton	3/10
Bengal Nagpur ..		New Ring ..	..

COAL.

Burrakur ..	18/10	Kurdi ..	..
Bokaro Ramgur ..		Neetooria ..	..
Gusick & Musalia ..		New Kendau Rancegunge ..	..
Katras Jherriah ..		Samla Kendra	6/3

MISCELLANEOUS.

B.B. Petrol'm. ..		I. Standard Wagon	..
B.I. Corporn.	4/10		..
B.I. „	D	Marshalls	..
Burma Corp	19	Madon Theatres	4/4
C.P. Cement ..		Scindia Steam	..
Howra Oil ..		Titagar Paper	..
Hume Pipe ..		Thorney Croft	..
I.I. Still	7/8	Imperial Bank	1510
		„ Conty.	385

Remarks—Jute shares steady. Miscellaneous section remained quiet Government Securities remained unchanged 3 1/2 per cent 77/12; 5 per cent Bonds (1945-55) 108/6; 4 per cent New Loan (1960-70) 88/2.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 23/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON :—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/4.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/32.
Bank buying T T 1/5 13/16
Bank buying D D 1/5 27/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 847.
Bank's buying 3 M/St D A Frcs. 937.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 922.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 136 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 132 3/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 133.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158 1/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 278 1/2.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol 4.85.
London—Paris Frcs. 123.25.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.86.
London—Rome Liras 111.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40
Exchange market steady-dull.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 4.
Silver.—Little India selling. Market quiet.

	To-day's Price.
Spot	24-9/16
Forward	24-9/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 4.
Open Market Price.

	To-day's Price.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4.4-11-1/2

NEW YORK (BANK) RATES.

New York, Dec. 3
To-day's Rate.

Demand Bills	481 50

London, Dec. 4.
To-day's Rate.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-1/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	4 p.c.

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 3
To-day's Price.

Copper, English Best Selected,	£62¾
Copper Braziers,	£72
Yellow Metal,	£67¼
Spelter, Hard,,	£20
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge,	£17½
Tin Block,	£312¼ +1

COFFEE.—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 3.
To-day's Price.

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7, quality), Spot	15-1 1/16

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 3.
To-day's Price.

Smoked Sheets, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot,	1s. 6¾d. buyers.
Smokd Sheets, Standard, Ribbed, lb Shot	1s. 6-7/8d. sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot	1s. 6-3/8 buyers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot,	1s. 6-5/8 sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 3.
To-day's Price.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Calcutta,	
Jan/Mar per cwt,	20 Offered.
July/Sept. per cwt.	17/9 Offered.
Oct/Dec per cwt.	18 Offered.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch, Standard No. 25, c and f Bombay,	
Jan/Mar per cwt.	20/1 Offered.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Karachi,	
Jan/Mar per cwt.	20/1¼ Offered.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 3
To-day's Rate

T. T. Berlin on London	20 39½—¾
T. T. Amsterdam on London.	12.12½—¼
T. T. Brussels on London	34.87
T. T. Madrid on London	31.94 + .04
T. T. Milan on London	113.35 + .05
T. T. Berne on London	25 14
T. T. Berne on London	125.50—1.50

ALL INDIA AYURVED EXAMNS

The All-India Ayurved Vidyapeeth examinations of Bhishak Ayurved Bishared and Acharya will begin from 28th of March 1927, from 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. and 1 p. m. to 4 p. m. Admission forms to reach up to 31st of January 1927. Admission fees for Bhishak, Bishared and Acharya examinations are Rs.3, Rs.5, and Rs. 7 respectively. The following are the centres:

Calcutta, Bankipore, Allahabad (Prayag), Bombay, Rikhikesh, Lucknow, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Karachi; Poona, Ahmedabad, Ajmer, Gwalior Jubbulpore, Puri, Madras, Bezwada, Shimoga (Mysore), Colombo (Ceylon), and Amrawati.

Addresses and further enquiries to be obtained through the Secretary, All-India Ayurved Vidyapeeth, Nayagunj, Cawnpore.

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on 11 April, 2017

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 4.

January	11.80+.13
March	12.04+.12
May	12.24+.11
July	12.43+.08
October	12.63+.11
Middling Spot	12.35+.20

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 4.
Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	60,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	22,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 4.

January	11.80+.10
March	12.08+.18
Middling Spot	11.84+.16

Liverpool, Dec. 4.

December	6.17—.66.
January	6.23—.08
February	6.28—.09
March	6.35—.08
April	6.39—.09
May	6.46—.09
June	6.49—.09
July	6.59—.09
August	6.59 .09
September	6.63—.09
October	6.66—.09
November	6.67—.03
December	6.67—.09
Middling Spot	6.30—.12

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 4.

December	12.24—.08
January	12.10—.06
February	12.06—.06
March	12.01—.07
April	12.00—.07
May	12.00—.07
June	11.98—.08
July	11.96—.09
August	11.92—.09
September	12.01—.09
October	12.04—.09
November	12.16—.09
December	12.16—.09
Sakellaridis F G F, Spot	13.05—.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 4
To-day's Sales

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	Nil
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 4.
To-day's Closing.

Scinde, Good	4.25—.15
,, Fully Good	4.55—.15
,, Fine	4.85—.15
Bengal, Good	4.35—.15
,, Fully Good	4.65—.15
,, Fine	4.95—.15
Oomra, Good	5.10—.15
,, Fully Good	5.40—.15
,, Fine	5.70—.15
Broach, Good	4.95—.15
,, Fully Good	5.35—.15
,, Fine	5.75—.15

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 3.
To-day's Price.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£19-3/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£113+£4
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10-3/8
National Bank	£47¼—¼
Eastern Bank	£6-1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£84¾
Conversion Loan	£74¾
Indian Loan 5½ per cent.	£102⅝
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	£57
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£69½+1/8
Government Securities 3 p. c.	£59
Consols	£53-7/8
War Loan 5 per cent.	£100
Victory Bonds 4 p. c.	£91-7/8

X Ex dividend.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 3.
To-day's Price.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton,
£17/10/0 Dec/Jan shipment sellers.
£16/10/0 Apl/May shipment buyers.

London, Dec. 4.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Dec/Jan. £17/10/0.
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan £17/10/0.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment buyers Apl/May £16/10/0.

London, Dec. 3.
To-day's Price.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton
£15/7/6 Dec/Jan shipment offered.
£15/2/6 Jan/Feb shipment Hull. Paid andd further sellers.
15/2/6 Feb/Mar shipment Hull, Paid and further sellers.
Market:—Closed quiet.
Linseed, Bombay,
£18½ Dec/Jan shipment nominal.

London, Dec. 4.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
Shipment offered Dec/Jan. £15/6/3.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
Market: Poor demand.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment nominal Dec/Jan. £18.1/2.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 3.
To-day's Price.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.
30/10½ Jan/Apl delivery value.
30/10½ May/Aug delivery sellers.

London, Dec. 4.

Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt.—
Delivery value Jan/Apl. 30/9.
Linseed Oil, naked. London, cwt.—
Delivery paid May/Aug. 30/9.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 3.
To-day's Price.

Cottonseed, Bombay,
£7½ Dec/Jan shipment nominal.
Castor Seed, Bombay.
£18/10/0 Dec/Jan shipment sellers.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold, ton,
£17/17/6 Dec/Jan shipment nominal.
Repeseed, Toria,
£18/0/0 Dec/Jan shipment quoted.
£17/15/0 Jan/Feb shipment sellers.

WHEAT.—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 3.
To-day's Price.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
51/3 Jan/Feb shipment sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62½ lb.
51/6 Jan/Feb shipment sellers.
Market:—Quiet but steady.
Wheat, Australian,
54/3 Jan/Feb shipment sellers.
Market:—Quiet but steady.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
57/3 Dec/Jan shipment value.

London, Dec. 4.

Barlett Russo, per 63 lb.—
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. 51/3
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62½ lb.—
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. 51/6
Market: Quiet but steady.
Wheat, Australian.—
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. 54/9.
Market: Quiet but steady
Wheat, Dhoice White Karachi.—
Shipment value Dec/Jan. 57/3.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.
Wheat Afloat to the United Kingdom.—

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 4.
To-day's Rate.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.39.5/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.13
T.T. Brussels on London	34.87
T.T. Madrid on London	31.90
T.T. Milan on London	111.00
T.T. Berne on London	25.13
T.T. Paris on London	121.50

NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, DEC. 4.

	Nov. 27	Nov. 29	Nov. 30	Dec. 1	Dec. 2	Dec. 3
December.	12.58	12.56	12.48	12.35	12.20	11.90
January.	12.39	12.37	12.26	12.14	11.99	11.67
March.	12.65	12.60	12.50	12.32	12.24	11.92
May.	12.87	12.83	12.72	12.61	12.47	12.13
July.	13.03	13.00	12.91	12.80	12.65	12.35
Oct.	13.15	13.15	13.05	13.00	12.83	12.52
May Highest.	12.92	12.87	12.82	12.70	12.57	12.41
May Lowest.	12.85	12.82	12.72	12.61	12.46	12.12

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, DEC. 4.

	Nov. 27	Nov. 29	Nov. 30	Dec. 1	Dec. 2	Dec. 3
January.	6.79	6.71	6.68	6.56	6.49	6.34
March.	6.85	6.78	6.75	6.64	6.58	6.43
May.	6.94	6.88	6.85	6.75	6.69	6.55
July.	7.03	6.96	6.93	6.84	6.79	6.65
Oct.	7.10	7.03	7.00	6.93	6.88	6.75

BOMBAY WEEKLY COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, DEC. 4.

	Nov. 27	Nov. 29	Nov. 30	Dec. 1	Dec. 2	Dec. 3
Broach. A/M.	256/8	255/4	254	253	249/8	246/4
Oomra. D/J	243	242/8	240/8	240/8	237	234
Oomra. March.	240	239/8	237/8	238	234	232
Bengal D/J	213/8	213/8	211	212	210/8	209
Bengal Mar.	210/8	210/8	208	209	207/8	205
Broach. Highest.	256/8	255/8	254/8	253/8	-250	247/12
Broach Lowest.	254/8	254	253/4	251	248	245/4

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Continued hedge selling—Also long liquidation, Spot reduced 0 points, futures easy 32 to 34

LOCAL:—Easy but held up—Short covering ready dull Prices declining

Private Cables:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from their friends:—

New York Market declined on discouraged longs liquidating. Increased hedge selling.

New York may highest 12-41 at the opening. Lowest 12-12 (2-45 p.m.).

Liverpool:—Further hedge selling—long liquidation. Working time increased in Lancashire to 35 hours weekly—

Cable Advices:—

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable dated 3rd instant (4-55 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Decline due to poor undertone and lack of support."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

The price of silver seems to be unsettling the cotton market in America.

The following estimates are to hand:—

Messrs. J. W. Jay and Co., New York crop 18,280,000 Bs.

Messrs. A. Narden and Co., New York crop 18,632,000 Bs.

Messrs. A. A. Hansman Gwathorey and Co., 19,115,000 Bs.

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cable dated 3rd instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Decline caused by less demand for actual cotton, and reduced speculative demand. Think favourably of the market in the long run, but think the decline may proceed somewhat further. American cables bearish."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 3rd instant as under:—

"Tone of market easy."

Messrs. Bruel and Co.'s remarks:—

In the ready market quotations continue to be marked down without very much business resulting. Holders are now anxious sellers, but Buyers remain indifferent as no fresh business is coming through from abroad.

The further sharp decline which occurred in America yesterday is likely to shake the confidence of all those outside interests which have been induced to buy Cotton on the theory that it is a bargain at about 12 cents, and further weakness may develop, but we do not think that there is any real danger in being long of American Futures at present prices, for huge though the crop undoubtedly is, a large percentage of it must already have been sold or hedged.

In the local market the position is very different and those who are at present holding back in the hope that prices will improve, may receive a very rude awakening before very long, for in this Country the whole of the crop has still to be marketed and Export commitments to date are negligible as a direct result of the unfavourable parity at which prices have been maintained.

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

Yesterday the New York market opened at 10 points lower and closed the lowest of the day, futures showing a loss of 30 to 34 points in a day. Spot quotations are reduced by 30 points and stand at 12-15. New Orleans Spot is also reduced by 32 points and stand at 12-12 per lb.

The Liverpool market opened 6 points lower and closed easy at a decline of 13 to 15 points.

The reason of the decline is said to be continued and increased hedge selling and some long liquidation.

LOCAL MARKET.

In response to further and continued weakness in the prices of American Cotton, this morning our market opened for Broach April-May delivery at Rs. 240-8. This prices is practically the lower we have seen in the last five years. There was some short covering which resulted in a little improvement in the prices, but the undertone is very poor. Operators are awaiting for a natural reaction in Americans. The Marwari Bazar closed as under:—

	O.	H.	L.	C.
Broach A.|M.	240-8	242	240-8	242
Oomra D.|J.	229-8	230	229	230
Oomra Mar.	228	228	227	227
Bengal D.|J.	205	206	205	206
Bengal Mar.	201-8	201-8	201	201

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened easier than expectation at a decline of 12 points, which resulted in a weak opening for Sewri market. There was little covering and prices fluctuated slightly and with a small business, the market closed as under:—

	O.	H.	L.	C.
Broach A.|M.	241	241-12	241	241-1|4
Oomra D.|J.	229-1|2	229-1|2	229	229
Oomra Mar.	227	227-1|2	227	227
Bengal D.|J.	204	204	203	204
Bengal Mar.	200	—	—	200

Bombay, Dec. 5.

In view of the reaction of 11 points in the prices of American Cotton, our market is expected to open Rs. 3/- higher to-morrow as under:—

Broach A/M. 244.
Oomra D/J 232.
Oomra Mar. 230.
Bengal D/J. 207.
Bengal Mar. 203.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, December 4 1926

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	1,463	22,423	60,094
Central India	335	9,016	37,022
Barsi and Nagar	1,054	7,536	16,983
Hyderabad-Gaorani	431	904	3,494
Berar	1,768	33,003	37,892
Central Provinces	333	2,977	11,568
Total Oomras ..	5,384	75,859	1,67,123
Dho'era	83	3,589	34,392
N.W. Provinces	391	18,104	79,479
Rajputana	5,841		13,499
Sind-Punjab ..	351	7,307	33,655
Broach	..	134	2
Coompta & Dharwar	322	6,659	11,623
Westerns-Northerns	1	7,011	6,055
Cocoanada		395	1,471
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..		4,436	6,341
Persian		2,175	1,557
American		30,113	138
Egyptian and African ..		17,132	25,347
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..		5	112
Total	6,532	1,78,760	3,80,794

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 25th This year	Nov. Last year
Europe	530	52,956	89,703
Japan & China ..	5,518	60,069	1,23795
Coast Ports		3,005	6,144
Up-country by Rail. ..		29,640	4,045
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		9,742	12,377
Total ..	6,048	1,55,412	2,36,064

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

1926-1927 Crop.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

Bengal M. G. F. G.	215|220
M. G. Fine	230|235
Khandeish M. G. Fine	220|230
Akola|Khamgaon Fine	238|245
Amraoti|Khamgaon Fine	242|245
Dhamangaon M. G. Fine ..	245|250
Wardha|Nagpur ..	248|255
Sanavad ..	225|230
Jalna|Aurangabad ..	228|232
Barsi ..	230|235
Warangal ..	248
Purna ..	263
Mathia F. G. ..	220|230
Old Crop.	
Khandeish ..	180|200
Adoni ..	190|220
Coompta ..	260|280
Tirupur ..	275|300

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LD.

Room Rates on 3rd Dec.

HEDGE CONTRACTS.

	Rs.
Bengal Fully Good Dec./Jan.	209
Bengal Fully Good March	205
Broach April|May	247
Oomra Fine Dec./Jan.	235
Oomra March	233

READY COTTON.

Bengal Superfine 235, fine 230, Fully Good 222, fully good fine 214.

Sindh/Punjab Superfine 232, fine 227 fully good 219, fully good fine 211.

Rajputana Superfine 235, fine 230, Fully Good 222, fully good fine 214.

Oomra Superfine 246, fine 246, fully good 236.

C. P. No. 1. Superfine 261, fine 256, Fully Good 251.

C. P. No. 2. Superfine 254, fine 249, Fully Good 244.

READY SALES.

Bales	Buyers	Description	Rate
200	N. Rajaram	C.P. No. 1	256/8
100	Vurdhman Bros	Bengal	228
100	Vurdhman Bros.	Khamgaon	242
100	Vurdhman Bros.	Khandesh	228
100	Vurdhman Bros.	Shegaon	242
100	Vurdhman Bros.	Karanja	245
100	G. Madhavji	Porbunder	195
100	G. Madhavji	Nagar	185
200	Tha. Ransi	Kurudvadi	230
100	Kurla Mill	Kurudvadi	238
100	A. Khimji	Shegaon	243

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 3.

Silver.—Little China buying, market quiet and steady.

	To-day's Price.
Spot	24-5/8
Forward	24-5/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec. 3.
Open Market Price
To-day's Price.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	84/4|11½

London, Dec. 3.
To-day's Rate.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-3/8 p. c.
Interes 7 Days Market Loans	4 p. c.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

MILLS SHARE IMPROVE.

IRON QUIET BUT STEADY.

Bombay, December 4.

To-day the Bombay Stock Exchange was quiet but steady. Prices showed no change when compared with the previous close. To-day being the last day for trading in December delivery, all open business was either to be closed or transferred to the next settlement. It was soon found out that there existed some short interest, which was to be closed and prices showed a hardening tendency, and the market practically closed at the highest of the day for mill shares. This covering movement on the part of the shorts and improvement in the prices is not strong factor in favour of a further sustained advance. From a speculative point of view it speaks of a weaker position and we hesitate to follow the advance. Tata Iron shares showed a little weakness in a narrow market but so far there is no pronounced weakness. The immediate turn for these shares entirely depends upon the outcome of the scheme. The market will remain closed on Monday being the first day for December settlement.

We quote: Fazul 861|4, Pearl 488|12, Crescent 162|8, Indore 328|12, D. Dyeing 890, Century 377|8, Nagpur 515, Svadeshi 486|4, Colaba 128|12, New Great 291|4, Simplex 127|8, Burma Old 535, Tata Ordinary 66 8, Tata Def. 206|4, Tata Hydro 1,061|4, Tram 135. In cash shares Katni ordinary was in demand at 120 and Deferred at 310. Andhra Valley was in demand at 755, Imperial Bank transacted at 1,507|8, with partly paid at 380, Burma Trading transacted at 540 with partly paid 152|8.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up Last Quotation

	Rs.	Divid.	Rs. a.
Bank of India ..	50	2½	77 12
Baroda	50	4	86 8
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	67
Central	25	1½	30 6
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c	85
Imperial	500	40	1505
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	378 12
Union	5	0 4 0	4

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10	..	19 8
Central India Mining	10	4½Y	27 12
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	112 8
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	120
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	310
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	6 2
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y	48

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantaj ..	500	11 p.c.	902 8
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	148
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	112 ½
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	102
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	94
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	100
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	79
Mandra Bhon ..	50	5 p.c.	81 8
Pachora Jammai ..	100	5 p.c	87
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	100
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	107
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	153
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	680
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c	77

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation C.	250	..	172 8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	235
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—		10 12

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	80
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	755
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	1015
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	135
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	66
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	95
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	75
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1061 4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	985
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	595
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	790

PRESS COMPANIES

Barsi Press			465
Akbari	500	..	160
Fort	475	..	300
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1000
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	220
New Berar	500	80	880
New East India ..	1,000	..	975
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	575 XD
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	600
Volkart U.P.	500	40	540

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	227 8
Madras United ..	250	15	500
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1830
Mathradas	100	..	60
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	80
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2100
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	127 8
Mysore	56	4	112 8
New City of Bombay.	100	10	121 4
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	291 4
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	60
Pearl	250	12	488 12
Phoenix	100	10	330
Premier	100	..	13
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	20
Sassoon Silk	500	..	570
Sholapur	1,000	450	2075
Simplex	250	..	127 8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	30
Standard	500	40	1300
Swadeshi	100	18	486 4
Swan	100	..	145
Tata Mill O. 17 ..	500	..	117 8
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	23 0
Vishnu P.	500	35	580
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	36	..	14
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	535
B. Burma T. Corporation New	00	3	151 4
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10 2
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	50
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8 0-2-0	6 2
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	190
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	125
Mckenzie	100	30	367 8
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	635

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, Dec. 4.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/13.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-32 Rs. 94/14.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/5.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/2.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 104/7.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/6.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/9.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/11.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/14.

6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/14.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 104.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	125
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	80
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	206 4
Tata Iron and Steel Co C.	75	..	66 8
Thacker	50	..	112
Telephone	50	nil	34 12

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	5
Jupiter	15	..	5 12
New India	25	1y	2 12
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c	1100
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4 2

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	395
Alliance	100	..	35
Apollo	50	..	6 12
Assur Virjee ..	100	..	2 8
Berar Manfg. ..	900	30	240
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	305
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	890
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	nil	260
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	172
Broach Fine Counts ..	250	..	70
Century	100	20y	377 8
Central India O. ..	100	16	515
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	445
Jeylon	100	..	40
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	128 12
Coorla	100	..	145
Crescent	100	4	162 8
Currimbhoy	250	..	210
David	500	..	300
Dawn	250	40	650
E D. Sassoon United O.	7/8		1 0 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	202 8
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	115
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	25
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	210
Fazulbhoy	250	25	861 4
Finlay	100	nil	125
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	575
Globe	100	..	27 8
Gokak	100	5	106 4
Indoostan	1,000	125	1575
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	163 12 XD
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1025
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	328 12
Jamshed O.	250	..	7
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		2 8
Kilachand	25	..	3 12
Kohinoor	500	..	1125
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5725
Madhora Swindia ..	100	..	18
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	110

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad						395
Bombay Cotton						305
Bombay Dyeing ..			882 8	890	880	890
Century		375	378-12	372-8	377-8	
Central India						
Colaba Land						128 12
Crescent						162 8
Edward Sassoon						125
Fazulbhoy ..	856 4	861 4	855	861 4		
Finlay						125
Globe						27 8
Gokak						106-4
Indian Bleaching						163 12
Indore Malwa						328 12
Kohinoor						1125
Madhowjee						110
Mathuradas						60
Meyer Sassoon						80
Mysore						112-8
New Great ..	288 12	291 4	287 8	290		
Pearl	487 8	491 4	487 8	490		
Pabany						202 8
Phoenix						380
Simplex						128 12
Swadeshi						486 4
Swan Mills						145
Tata Mill						117-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	227-8
Bombay Steam	171 4
Bundi Cement	19 8
Central India Mining	27 12
Indian Cement	112 8
Katni Cement Ord. ..	120
Shivarajpur	48 4
Tram Co. Ord.	135
Tata Hydro	1050 1065 1056 1061 48
Tata Iron & Steel Ord	67 67 8 66 66
Tata Iron & Steel Def	207-8 210 205 208-
Govt. paper 3/8 per cent ..	77-1
Govt. paper 5 per cent	103 4

BOMBAY COUNCIL AND LABOUR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Labourite" in to-day's issue goes unnecessarily annoyed at my suggestions. I assure him that I hold no brief for any particular persons. Government may nominate any two of the four persons I have suggested. I have included among them Mr. S. H. Jhatwalla also.

I have no objection to your correspondent's praising his own favourites but he need not run down others. For example, he says that Mr. Bole's work in the Council is zero. This is quite contrary to facts. Your correspondent does not appear to follow at all the proceedings in the Council. In the last Council, for example, Mr. Bole moved a number of resolutions in regard to labour. He got his resolution passed in the Council to increase the scales of salaries of Government peons in Bombay from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50. He moved the adjournment of the House on the grave situation of the Bombay Cotton textile Industry in connection with Excise duty question which resolution was carried unanimously. During the last mill-hands strike. he moved a much debated resolution to bring relief to the strikers. It was Mr Bole who first brought to light the grave conditions of khoti labour, and compelled Government to investigate into the matter. It was he who moved in the matter of getting liquor shops closed on the pay day of mills. It was he who moved the resolution in the Council to allow the use of public wells to depressed classes. It was due to the efforts of Mr. Bole that Government brought in an amending bill to the Children's Protection Act as per his suggestions. Mr. Bole is also responsible for the Watandar Hindu Priests' Act. He also advocated the five rupees franchise for Bombay in the Council.

These are only a few of Mr. Bole's activities in the Council. The resolution that he proposed on other matters are too numerous to mention here. Mr. Bole has also worked on various select Committees. I do not think even the most energetic labour worker could have put in more work in the Council than Mr. Bole. But he is a very modest man, a silent worker and is never out to advertise himself. That is perhaps his only fault in these days of advertisement.

Your correspondent's statements in regard to Mr. V. G. Dalvi and Mr. Nanji Dwarkadas are equally untrue. But I don't want to take up your space by enlarging on their work. Your correspondent refers to Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha. This body is still doing good work. It was the pioneer body among mill-hands and has more work to its credit than any other body in Bombay. There are a number of Unions in Bombay but many of them are nominal Unions. Even the Textile Labour Union which is a big body is not even a year old, and who knows what will happen to it two years hence, now that we know that subscriptions are already falling in arrears? It is not the starting the Unions but working them successfully for a number of years that it is the real test of efficiency. Considered from this point of view, the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha has done more real work than most of these highly advertised Unions. I request your correspondent again to get acquainted with facts and not to run down others. That will be no means to better the prospects of his own favourite.—Your etc.

Bombay, Dec. 26. WORKER.

II

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Though the selection of the candidates to represent the Labour classes is a question of pure nomination by the Government, yet there are a few who, perhaps, with the idea that they could delude the Government as well, in respect of their actual merits and qualifications, strain every nerve of theirs to influence the authorities concerned, I cannot but pity them for their so poor a knowledge about the British Government, since it is next to impossible to make the Government depart from the path of justice.

It is not the title of a doctor or that of a lawyer that qualifies the candidate to represent the labour classes, but it is the actual work that he has done for the welfare and uplift of these Labour classes that qualifies him. And so I say it is neither the social status of the candidate that has any great importance of its own in this connection, but it is the chivalrous spirit he bears to defend and promote the interests of these Labour classes that could justify to name him for the representation. The man who has studied the psychology of these people, and who, having moved with them quite closely, has by his earnest exertion done his utmost to redress their grievances and mitigate their difficulties, deserves the nomination. Will the Government over-look such an important fact?

In both the two mass gatherings that were recently held by the labour classes, the name of Mr. Syed Munaver B.A., has been unanimously proposed, with all enthusiasm. Indeed they have proposed the right man for the right place. In him they repose all confidence, and him they hold in great respect and high esteem; and they do it not in vain. He has done to them a lot of good, and has spared no pains in doing so, whenever any opportunity presented itself. He has a self-sacrificing "national spirit", which perhaps he has imbibed from the very nature of his work as a member of the Social Service League. I confidently hope that the Government who have been so very kind to increase the number of seats to three, and who hold the balance of Justice at even hands, will do full justice to this nomination to the interest of the labour classes, and thus avoid any room for discontentment.—Yours, etc. "FRUCTUS".

Bombay, Dec. 1.

III

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When public eye is just now centred chiefly upon nominations to the Legislative Council it is only right that free discussions as to the merits of each individual should be entertained in the papers. There are three Labour seats and one of them ought to go to Mr. Jhabvala who has established a perfectly justifiable claim to it. I do not want to reckon the merits of others for either they are novices like Mr. R. R. Bakhle or opportunists. Representatives of the local unions of respectability and stability met under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the All India Trade Union Congress and voted by ballot with the result that there was a tie between Mr. Jhabvala and Mr. Bakhle, Mr. V. G. Darvi coming in a good third. The others naturally proved themselves still wanting in the opinion of local labour.

Now if Government are to go by truth and strict constitutionalism they ought to accept the first three names. But the local papers are boisterous about Mr. Bole and Mr. Asavale is at present engaged in a whirlwind of meetings proposing Mr. Bole for nomination. It is, therefore, surprising to note that in the true hour of decision of Labour's fate Mr. Jhabvala's great services in the cause of labour should be forgotten. Mr. Jhabvala's great fights for labourers in general far exceed indeed the services of any other man in the Town of Bombay. If at all Labour was educated and had realised its political importance Mr. Jhabvala, I believe, would have fought in the General Elections and got a seat in the Council but before that stage comes he has got to be nominated and I do hope that the Government, if at all they wish Labours' cause to be represented more faithfully and in its true perspective in the legislature, will not fail to nominate Mr. Jhabvala.—Yours, etc.

"APPRECIATION."

Bombay, Dec. 3.

SOME QUESTIONS FOR SIR BASIL BLACKETT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The question of effect of the exchange ratio on the cotton and other produce markets in India is engaging the minds of the economists here at present. Whilst 16d. ratio party, if I may be allowed to use the term, are taking immense troubles to prove their case, the 18d. ratio party are controverting the same with little facts or figures but more rhetories. Whilst trying to show how we are affected by this 18d. ratio adversely, I may be allowed to put a question to Sir Basil and players to his tune. I am sure Sir Basil will not controvert me when I say that:—

(1). All our products are sold in terms of £.s.d. to Europe. or America or elsewhere excepting Japan.

(2). That to Japan we sell in terms of Yens, which have a gold basis and move directly with the American and English markets.

(3). That whatever the Exchange ratio for our rupee be fixed it will have no effect direct or indirect on prices in America which will be always quoted in terms of dollars or sterlings.

(4). That the prices for Indian stuffs will be moving in terms of "pence" in proportion to the differences of grades and qualities.

(5). That in prewar days the prices of Broach cotton ruled generally 40 to 70 points of a pence below American middling uplands in Liverpool, and those of Oomra .75d. to 100d. per lb.

(6). That even now the prices for Indian stuff will be considered by these people on the same basis, viz., its intrinsic difference as compared with the Americans.

This being the state of trade, it will now be conceded by Sir Basil and his new admirer in Bombay. the Hon. Mr. M. Ramji that we stand to lose for every lb. of cotton sold exactly as much as the difference in Exchange ratio be fixed above 16d.; and it is merely a mathematical calculation, now to say that only in cotton the Indian agriculturist will lose very nearly 9 crores of rupees in round sum, and if we take into account the total exports which is very near 398 crores in 1924-25 and an equal quantity consumed here, if not more, though really it would be excessively over this figure, the total loss of the agriculturist will not fall short of a hundred crore rupees and that too at a time when his crops have not yielded as was expected even a normal yield.

Against this, of course, will be trotted out as usual the advantages to him from cheap imports and so let us see a little closely this point as well Out of the Total imports in India of nearly 246 crores in 1924-25, only imports of ordinary piece-goods and agricultural implements and such other necessities of life would concern our masses or the agriculturist and these taken liberally would not exceed a 100 crore i.e. his saving would be only 12-1/2 per cent on this, that is, say 1250 lakhs as against his loss of an hundred crores.

With these facts before us can we lay our hands on our conscience and say with our finance expert that this is all a vain controversey and unnecessary discussion which merely makes us lose sight of the true issues involved in the Commission's report and which is wholly for the benefit of the masses of India?

I may be allowed to state that, I do consider this ratio question as of a secondary importance as compared to the Gold Standard and Currency questions, but will it be a justification to say that because we cannot get what we want immediately for one reason or other we should put up with an avoidable loss also and not ask for its being rectified?

I pray Sir Basil, to please cast off from his mind the bugbear of Bombay Bears and speculators and consulting his conscience to still change his course and save those poor famishing millions, who are supporting him and his brother officers even out of their starving means and whose cause he is expected to and professes to defend.

What we want is gold standard pure and simple with a stable gold Currency and so long as he thinks he can not give us this, to firstly preserve whatever small gold in reserve we have; secondly to try to increase and bring it upto the requisite amount in say ten years and during the transition to let rupee and sterlnig have their natural course, which is sure to be near 16d. or perhaps a little lower.—Yours, etc.

I. I. MASURUWALA.

"FOMENTORS OF DISUNION."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read your leader of date. I have been following the trend of events both in the press and on the platform and have to admit that, of late many over zealous patriots have overdone themselves. It is a pity that personalities have usurped the rightful places of principles. Decency of language in journalism has been sacrificed for vile vituperation and quite a lot of dirty linen has been washed in public. I am sure the intelligent public of this country would not be slow to find out this lapse and "non-co-operate with the evil." As an Indian I am proud to assert that a foul word first pollutes the tongue that gives utterance to it even if it affects the victim afterwards. I wish and pray that the press regain its normality before long.

Regarding Mr. Horniman, I regret to observe that he has not realised, at least in action, that India is not a free country and the Congress the "Mother of Parliaments." The mandates of the former have not the force of Law which the latter commands. Congress can ill-afford to spite even its enemies; for it cannot be sure of its own strength and knows the insurmountable organisation arrayed against it. Its votaries, placed as they are in very difficult circumstances, cannot pick up courage enough to stand by the Congress through thick and thin, for obvious human reasons. Still the Congress has the silent moral support of the whole country and it is only apt that the country should be given time to adjust itself and help the Congress in ways suitable to the various sections of communities. If this be so, there is no place in our National Politics for any to fall foul of those who differ from them. Hence tolerance of even your avowed enemy should be the tone of our politics. By this I do not mean that criticism and exposure of actions should not be taken on hand at all. Only, they must be reasonable without being virulent.

Will Newspapers, therefore, take heed not to bother themselves too much about running down our leaders?—Yours, etc.,

Dec. 4. PATRIOT.

MUSLIMS & BOMBAY MINISTERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Speculation is rife at this moment regarding the distribution of Ministerships of different portfolios in the Bombay Government. The election results having been published we see that all the three sitting Ministers are returned by their respective constituencies. This is taken to mean, by some, that the public have not lost confidence in them and that they should not be deprived of their chances to show their talents in bringing good to their province. The Brahmin Community suggests the name of Dr. Paranjpye as the most suitable candidate to take charge of Educational Portfolio, as he was the first Education Minister after the introduction of the reforms. Another Non-Brahmin stalwart from the Southern division is said to be trying his utmost to capture the Education Ministry. In face of all this tussle for Ministership what are the Muslims doing Do they not see that their community is miserably backward in education and that they are sorely in need of an Education Minister? It is a matter for regret to hear that some reactionary Muslim Councillors are helping Non-Brahmin candidates to become Education Minister instead of trying to get the same for the Muslim community.

In the first Council the Government appointed Dr. Paranjpye (Brahmin) as Educational Minister. In the last Council Mr. Jadhav (a Non-Brahmin) succeeded him. Now in view of the utter backwardness and the prevailing illiteracy among the Muslims in this Presidency the Education Ministry should go to an able Muslim. Justice and fair play demands it. Sir Leslie Wilson will be doing a most beneficial and just act by appointing a Muslim as an Education Minister.

In the meantime may I appeal to the Muslim elected members of the Council to arrange a deputation to wait on his Excellency regarding this? Procrastination and belittling the importance of agitation will be quite ill-advised and detrimental to the best interests of the community. Will the Muslim Councillors make a move in the above direction.—Yours, etc.,

S. N. AHMAD.

Dec. 1.

CO-OPTION TO SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel greatly obliged if you will extend the courtesy of your columns the following few lines so as to do away the wrong impression under which the public seem to labour with regard to the co-option of the members to the Schools Committee:

It is not generally known that Section 39 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act empowers the Corporation to co-opt four members from the non-Councillors, two of which must be ladies. At the first election which took place for co-option of non-Councillors to the Schools Committee after this amendment to the Act came into force two ladies and two gentlemen were returned. Thereafter, one of the male co-opted members resigned and in his place a lady was co-opted by the Corporation. Since then there have been three ladies and one gentleman on the Schools Committee. This year two of the ladies have according to the rotation retired and it seems to be the general impression that these two vacancies must be filled in by ladies. This is an absolutely incorrect view which is not supported either by an express provision of law or by any tradition. (One solitary instance does not create tradition just as one swallow does not make summer). It is perfectly open to the Corporation to co-opt a male candidate for one of the two vacancies.—Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

KARNATAK UNIFICATION.

ONE STEP FORWARD.

(BY R. R. DIWARKAR.)

The evasive replies of the Government of India to the resolution of Dr. U. Ramrao in the Council of State in January, the indifferent reply of the Bombay Government to the questions as regards Karnatak unification by Rao Bahadur Kambli in the Bombay Council in March and the Bombay Government's Letter No. L.C. 1861—B to the Commissioner S.D., have all set Karnatak leaders thinking. The Government seems to think that there is no demand for Unification.

So the Karnatak Unification Sangha which was started in 1924 to bring about Unification is going to take steps to prove that there is real demand. The working committee of the above Sangha which is presided over by Mr. Pandit Rayappa Chikodi, B.A., M.L.C., of Belgaum met at Dharwar on the 28th of November and passed the following among other resolutions:

(1) A lac of signatures should be taken from adult British Karnatak citizens who support Karnatak Unification.

(2) A general appeal should be issued to the public requesting them to help the cause by signing when volunteers approach them.

(3) An influential committee has been appointed to propagate the idea and organise public opinion.

As regards these three resolutions already work has begun, the forms have been printed, the Karnatak Seva Dal has promised full help in taking signatures. The general appeal is to be issued over the signatures of eminent and representative Karnatak leaders. Messrs. Koajalgi, Chikodi, Kambli, Sardar Mahboobali Khan Savanoor, S. T. Patil of Bijapur, Sadashiva Rao of Karnad, A. Rangnatham M.L.C., of Bellary and some others have signed the appeal and it is being circulated for the signatures of others.

The District Local Boards of Dharwar, Bijapur, Mangalore, the Taluk Local Board of Hangal, the Municipalities of Heweri (Dharwar) and Mangalore have passed resolutions requesting the Government to bring about Unification.

It is to be seen if the Government will at least give weight to the written evidence of the people and fulfil the aspirations of a backward and shattered people.

THE INDIAN STATES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In these days of ruffled feelings and all-round dissatisfaction when one hears such a lot about the Indian States' Subjects' Conferences and the Nizam's Subjects' complaints, and such a great deal against the general body of the Indian Princes, it seems about time when we paused a moment to take this form of activity into serious consideration and took a review of the same from a national and broadbased point of view.

The matter that wants to be kept most prominently, and to the exclusion of all others, before the mind's eye is the fact that the Princes and their subjects are Indians first and Princes or subjects afterwards. Their difficulties and handicaps are, mainly, if not entirely, those that present themselves before the general body of Indians in opposition to the Paramount Power; those that present themselves to the weak in opposition to the strong.

Before any attempt is made to set the house in order, the removal of such impediments and handicaps as are imposed by the strong, grown immensely stronger after the Great War, Paramount Power should be striven for; and this goal or desideratum can be attained only by a united action, an action that has the shoulder of the Indian Prince and of the Indian peasant on the wheel.

Once these handicaps are shaken off and a healthier atmosphere attained, there will be time enough to settle the internal problems and chalk out a fixed plan of action regarding the Indian Princes and their subjects.

Before this bigger menace is removed, a demand for Constitutional Reform or Legislative Assemblies would smack of putting the cart before the horse, and virtually a frittering away of the very limited stock of the national energy that might otherwise be put to a much nobler use, and on all fours with the Hindu-Moslem discord that has been disfiguring the charming face of Mother India, in a most heart-rending fashion, elsewhere.—Yours, etc.,

ONE INTERESTED.

A Delhi message states:—The Magistrate, has discharged Swami Shradhanand and all other Hindus who were accused of conspiracy to kidnap three children belonging to Abdul Halim, a police sowar in Sukkur. —A. P.

The convocation of the Benares Hindu University will be held on January 6th.—A. P.

Calcutta on Saturday night for Peshawar whence they proceed to Khyber Pass. At Lahore they will be guests of Lala Larpat Rai. They will return to Calcutta in time to attend the Gauhati Congress.—A. P.

Sir S. N. Chitnavis will preside over the All-India Kayastha Conference to be held in Calcutta during the Christmas week.—A. P.

Sir Shadilal. Chief Justice, Lahore High Court, will pay a visit to Gurdaspur on December 11th to perform the opening ceremony of the new District Sessions Court there. Considerable local interest is being taken in the ceremony which is the first of its kind to be held in the Punjab.—A. P.

Doctor B. S. Moonje M.L.A. has returned from his Behar tour.—F. P.

MISSION OF GOODWILL

MR CHETTY'S WORK IN AUSTRALIA

MADRAS, Dec. 4.

Mr. Shunmukam Chetty one of the representatives of India on the Empire Parliamentary Delegation said in an interview at Colombo that the primary object of the delegation was to bring about a better understanding among parliamentarians of the various parts of the Empire.

The visit gave him a splendid opportunity of explaining to public men in Australia the political situation in India and the significance of the Indian National movement. There was much misconception about Indian affairs. Many Australians had interpreted India's aspirations as a movement for severance from the Empire. He explained that the object was to attain Home Rule within the Empire and every section evinced the most genuine sympathy. In spite of the White Australia policy there was absolutely no hostility towards Indians. As a result of Mr. Srinivasa Sastri's visit most of the disabilities of Indian settlers had been removed.

Mr. Chetty interviewed the Premier of Western Australia and represented to him the disabilities that still remained and he gave an assurance that he would take steps to remove them. Mr. G. S. Arundale, Mr. Shunmukhan Chetty, added had started an Australia-India League, an excellent organisation to spread knowledge of India in Australia.—A. P.

INDIANS IN AUSTRALIA.

MR. R. K. S. CHETTI INTERVIEWED

MADRAS, December 4.

In an interview to the Press, Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetti, M.L.A., said that his Australian visit gave him a splendid opportunity of explaining to the public men there the political situation in India and the significance of the national movement.

Mr. Chetty said: There was much misapprehension among the Australians that the Indian Home Rule movement wants severance from the Empire. But when I explained that the movement is only for self-government within the Empire, every section of Australian people evinced the utmost sympathy. In spite of the "White Australian" policy, there is no hostility towards Indians. As a result of the Right Honourable Sastri's visits, many disabilities have been removed and such as existed, were reported to the Premier by me. The Premier had promised to take steps to remove them.

Mr. Chetti, in conclusion referred to the excellent work done by the Australia-India League organized by Mr. George S. Arundale.—Free Press.

SALE OF REVERSE BILLS.

"STATESMAN'S" COMMENTS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

Commenting on the sale of Reverse Councils, the "Statesman" writes: The Government announced on Wednesday at noon that the Reverse Councils would be sold through the Imperial Bank for unlimited amounts at the lower gold point of 18d. ratio. No sales had to be made by the Imperial Bank on behalf of the Government in Calcutta: but it is reported that the Imperial Bank sold half a million sterling in Bombay the same evening

On Thursday there were no sales so far as Calcutta is concerned and though some sales are reported in Bombay, no definite information could be obtained about the exact amounts as the Deputy Controller of Currency there and the Secretary of the Imperial Bank are reticent on the matter. The reason for there being no sales in Calcutta is, it understood, that a leading European exporting house has been lending consistent support to the market by selling sterling at a fraction higher than the lower gold point of 18d. ratio.

DECLINE ARRESTED.

The announcement of the sale of Reverse Councils is reported to have arrested decline without imparting strength to the market which was not, on the whole, prepared for the Reverse Councils. Free Press.

MARKETING OF PUNJAB CROPS.

BOARD OF INQUIRY'S MEETING.

LAHORE, Dec. 5

The Board of Economic Inquiry, the Punjab (Rural Section) at its last meeting considered a suggestion from Mr. Strickland that an inquiry be undertaken into firstly, the cost of transporting storing and marketing a few of the main crops such as wheat, cotton and potatoes and, secondly, the comparative prices obtained by producer for these crops if sold at harvest time or three, six or nine months later.

After considerable discussion it was decided that in the first place the inquiry should be confined to the second of the questions raised, The matter was referred for consideration to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Strickland, Lucas and Milne who were asked to consider the question generally and report on the markets where the inquiry should be held, the term of years over which the prices should be considered. what crops should be chosen and to make suggestions as to how and by whom the inquiry should be conducted.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA MARATHA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

DEWAS, December 4.

The nineteenth session of the All-India Maratha Educational Conference will be held at Dewas on the 25th and 26th December. —A. P.

SIR M. HAILEY'S UNDERTAKING.

MR. KHAITAN ON SALE OF REVERSE BILLS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

Mr. D. P. Khaitan interviewed by a representative of Free Press of India said the news that the Government has offered to sell reverse councils came as a great surprise in view of the undertaking given by Sir Malcom Hailey that they would not be sold without first consulting the Legislative Assembly.

It was further regrettable that no information was given to the public of the amount sold each day. The gold resources have already become very low being only 10 millions if we don't take into account the gold bullion and gold standar reserve. If the Government persist in their determination to maintain the exchange at 18d. and sell reverse councils for that purpose it will not be surprising if the whole of 10 millions of gold securities disappear and still the need is felt for more.

AN ALARMING SITUATION.

The situation produces a feeling of alarm. Looking at the index figures of prices in different countries, there is still a difference of about 9 per cent to arise before they adjust themselves to 18d. Unless the world prices rise steadily in the future, Government will have to carry an a good deal of contraction of currency with its painful consequences on the economic condition of the country as well as on the possibility of establishing a gold standard. —Free Press.

BENGAL PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING.

AN UNPLEASANT INCIDENT.

CALCUTTA, December 4.

An unpleasant incident took place at this evening's meeting of the newly elected members of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to which admission was by cards. Recently a new 24 Parganas District Committee was formed disqualifying most of the old members. The latter demanded admission at to-day's meeting. The men at the gate refused to permit them to enter the hall. Hot words passed between the parties but before they came to blows the leaders interfered, and on an assurance that their grievances will be considered to-morrow, flourishing of sticks and splint bamboos ceased.

The meeting commenced with Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta, President, in the chair. The only business transacted was the co-option of 56 members by election, including fourteen Mahomedans and ten ladies. After the election of co-opted members the meeting of the committee was adjourned till to-morrow when the election of the president and office-bearers will take place.—A. P.

-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

TO MEET ON DEC 24.

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, makes the following announcement:—

The All-India Congress Committee will meet at Gauhati on December 24th. The exact time and place will be announced later. The All India Committee after transacting business on the agenda will resolve itself in to the Subjects Committee.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee will also be held on December 24th earlier in the day at the President's camp. The exact hour of the meeting will be announced later.

GENERAL PRODUCE MARKETS.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

The market for Linseed continues firm with more enquiry. Wheat is steady with a little business. The closing quotations are as under:—

Linseed May, Rs. 10-7-6.
Wheat January, Rs. 8-0-0.
Wheat May, Rs. 7-8-8.
Groundnuts Dec./Jan., Rs. 11-8-0.
Groundnuts Feb./Mar., Rs. 57-0-0.
Castorseed, Vaishakh, Rs. 49-13-0.
Castorseed November, Rs. 10-10-0.
Castorseed Mar./Apl., Rs. 10-8 6.
Cottonseed Dec./Jan., Rs. 4-2-0.

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

The Gold market is steady. The prices are not effected in spite of weak exchange. The estimated stock is 400,000 Tolas and the expected shipment is considered worth £17,000. Quotations are as under:—

Gold Ready, Rs. 21/10/6.
Magsar delivery, Rs. 21/9/6.
Posh delivery, Rs. 21/9/6.
Double option premium.
Magasar, Rs. 0/1/3.
Posh, Rs. 0/2/3.
National Bank Bar, Rs. 21/12/0.
Central Bank Bar, Rs. 21/11/0.
Central BRank Bar, Rs. 21/11/0.
Sovereigns, Rs. 18/9/3.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

London quotations were easy by 1/16d. and the undertone was dull. China reports were steady. The market locally fluctuated within a narrow range of annas four. The daily offtake is about 200 Bars and the stock is estimated at 3000 Bars. The expected shipment is valued at £600,000.

The market closed as under:—

Silver Ready, Rs. 58/2/0,
Silver prices, Rs. 58/0/0.
Magsar delivery, Rs. 55/13/0.
Posh delivery, Rs. 55/12/0.
Double option premium.
Mugsar Rs. 1/8/0.
Posh, Rs. 2/12/0.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting touching the sad death of Sir Lallubhai Shah, 6 p.m., Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Messrs. V. J. Patel, M. A. Jinnah, B. J. Desai, Vimadalal, and others to address. Sir Prabha Shankar D. Pattani to preside.

Special meeting of Standing Committee, Municipal Corporation Hall, 1 p.m. (B. T.).

WEDNESDAY, December 8.

Public Meeting to congratulate Bombay's new M.L.C.'s and M.L.A.'s. Sir C. J. Hall. 6.15 p.m. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to preside.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday, the 6th December, 1926, at 11.15 a.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Straits Settlements and China per S.S. "Tairen" via Negapatam, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 7th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails from Bombay of 20th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 7.30 a.m. on the 3rd instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. special train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 3rd December, 1926, to 6 a.m. of 4th December, 1926:—Small-pox attacks nil, deaths nil; Cholera attacks nil, deaths nil; Plague attacks nil, deaths nil; Influenza attacks 1, deaths 1; Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 64; Total Mortality this day last year 49.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

Out of the twenty-one candidates who appeared for the examination of the Social Workers' Training Class organised by the Social Service League, the following eleven have come out successful:—(1) Mr. C. M. Kamat; (2) Mr. V. K. Cheriyan; (3) Mr. Iyer, S. Ramlingan; (4) Mr. Nanakchand Kalra; (5) Mr. M. G. Desai; (6) Mr. A. Banvalikar; (7) Mr. R. M. Keni; (8) Mr. M. S. Baig; (9) Miss D. F. Kokobad; (10) Mrs. B. Sabawalla; (11) Mr. K. Nanjumdiah.

REV. HARE'S LECTURE.

An illustrated lecture will be given by the Rev. R. E. Hare to-day (Monday) at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road at 9.15 p.m. Admission free. All welcome.

BAND AT PHIROZSHAH GARDENS.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A.F.I. will play a programme of music at the Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens to-day (Monday) commencing at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.)

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Monday):

11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. gramophone records.

6.45 to 8 p.m. vocal and instrumental musical.

9.30 to 10.30 p.m. gramophone records.

DOCK LABOURERS' PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the Dock Labourers will be held to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Raghunath Maharaj Hall, Mandvi Koliwada, to consider the question of their representation in the Legislative Council, and suggest names to the Government of Bombay. Mr. G. K. Borade will preside.

APPEAL TO CALCUTTA HINDUS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

At a public meeting held to-day, at Albert Hall, Rai Jadunath Mazumdar presiding, appeal was made to the Hindu citizens of Calcutta, for men and money, to help the Patuakhali Satyagraha movement. A few volunteers including Swami Sachidananda offered themselves for Satyagraha, and some collections were made on the spot. Pandit Syamsunder Chakravarti and Babu Piyushi Khanti Ghose addressed the meeting.—F. P.

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PATUAKHALI SATYAGRAHA

POLICE ARREST 400 VOLUNTEERS.

PATUAKHALI, Dec. 4.

To-day is the 101st day of the Satyagraha that is being offered here by young Hindu volunteers who have journeyed hither to get themselves arrested. The number of those arrested has reached 400 and telegrams are pouring in expressing sympathy with the local Hindus who seem to be bent upon offering passive resistance until the root cause of the trouble is removed to their entire satisfaction.

It will be recalled that about a year ago there was some estrangement of feelings between Hindus and Mahomedans over Saraswati Puja. The annual puja of the students of the Government H. E. School was stopped by Mahomedans—that was before the Calcutta riots. After the Calcutta riot two cows were sacrificed in the new Musjid precincts in full view of the Hindu public. At this Babu Satindranath Sen asked the leaders of both communities to come to a settlement on this matter as well as the obstruction to Sankirtan (religious song) in the neighbouring houses. A committee was formed consisting of Hindu and Mahomedan leaders. But they could not come to any settlement.

PROCESSION BRICKBATED.

By the time they postponed a settlement came the Janmastami ceremony when the Hindus went out in a procession with music which was brickbated by Mussalmans. Some of the on-lookers retaliated and the Mussalmans retired into the Mosque. Here it may be mentioned the real mosque is about 200 cubits from the public street and almost beyond public view being intervened by a row of shops. Then the Mussalmans seeing their position untenable cleared the abandoned tinshed which was once used as a mosque and raised objection to any procession passing the locality with music. Now the Satyagraha began which still continued. Police enforced taking of license for a certain procession and when it actually came out the police stopped it at a certain point of the District Board Road which is about 100 cubits from the abandoned tin-mosque. Then the Satyagrahis in batches of four came to the narrow lane leading to the new mosque (pucca building) when they were arrested. Before the Puja Babu Piyushkanti Ghosh of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" came here and wired to Government urging a declaration in the form in which the Police Commissioner of Calcutta made one in respect of Calcutta. The Commissioner of the Dacca Division arrived in Barisal when leaders like Rai Ganesh Chandra Das Bahadur, Chandmohan Chatterji, pleader, Sarat Chandra Guha, Chairman of the Municipality, and others with Piyuss Babu met him and requested him to come to a decision. He then came to Patuakhali where Rai Satyandranath Rai Bahadur of Perojpur and Hindu leaders of Patuakhali met the Commissioner. He then invited the Mussalmans; but what transpired at the Conference is not known, but it was said that some of the Mussalman Deputationists told him that the matter rested with the Calcutta leaders. The Commissioner returned to Barisal. Again the Hindu leaders went to meet him but nothing came out. Thus the Satyagraha continued, 2 to 4 Satyagrahis being sent to disobey the police order daily.

So far there had been very feeble response from the sister districts and outside though money had been received from far and near in however small a suantity. Rs. 1,000 or so has been received up till now. Besides the local people are bearing the cost of food and accommodation of the volunteers.

On the 19th November, Babu Satindranath Sen with a few others was seeing the procession pass the restricted area and all of a sudden a cordon round them was formed and Satindra Sen was arrested under Police Act Section 30, on the plea that the period of license was over by a few minutes.—A. P.

LATE SIR L. A. SHAH.

GUJARAT MANDAL'S CONDOLENCE.

The Council of the Shri Gujarat Mandal in its meeting of the 28th November last passed the following resolution:

"The Council of Shri Gujarat Mandal expresses its profound sorrow at the untimely and accidental sad demise of the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai A. Shah, who had identified himself with the Mandal often times by his invaluable active help and that it further believes that his sad death is a great loss to the Mandal and to Gujarat."

THE LATE SIR L. A. SHAH.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, under the auspices of the Gujarat Mandal, the Gujarat Hindu Vanik Sabha and the Sada Shrimali Mandal to express grief at the sad death of the late Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Asharam Shah. Sir Prabhashanker D. Pattani will preside, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Shriyut V. J. Patel, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. B. J. Desai, Mr. Vimadalal, D. B. G. S. Rao and others will be among the speakers.

ALLEGED THEFT IN A TRAIN

ASST. STATION MASTER ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 2.

Bapoo Martande Assistant Station Master of Shelarwadi Railway Station, B.I.P. Railway was on Tuesday placed before Mr. H. C. Fleming, City Magistrate, Poona, charged at the instance of Miss E. R. Roxroth of the Mission Hospital at Belgaum with illegal retention and misappropriation of an attache case.

It would appear that information of the theft of certain property from the G.I.P. Railway was received by a Jamadar named N. R. Anklesaria of the Lonavla section of the Railway Police. Enquiries elicited the information that the complainant Miss E. K. Roxroth was travelling from Bombay to Poona by the afternoon passenger train on 4th June last. She broke journey at Talegaon, but in the hurry of the moment forgot to take her attache case which remained in the compartment. Discovering her loss a little later she asked the senior Station Master at Talegaon to telephone to the next station Shelarwadi and have the case transferred from the carriage to the guard of the same train, saying she would take delivery from the Station Master at Poona on her way back to Belgaum. This the Station Master did as requested and received reply that the order had been complied with. On reaching Poona by a later train the same evening Miss Roxroth enquired for the attache case, but the Station officials knew nothing about it. Further enquiries led to the arrest of the accused, who on the application of his pleader was released on bail.

MURDER OF POLICE INSPECTOR.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

Justices Cuming and Gregory passed sentence of death to-day on a Hindu constable for the murder of a police inspector. The accused Kapildeo Sing was a constable attached to Bihpuriya Tinmil thana in Lakhimpur, Assam and the deceased Ziauddin Chowdhuri was the inspector in charge of that thana who was murdered on July 1st, last.

On June 21st there was a disturbance between Hindus and Mahomedans of that place over cow killing. The Inspector Ziauddin suspected that Kapildeo had been mixed up in the communal trouble and recommended his transfer. The Superintendent of Police accordingly transferred Kapildeo to Dibrugarh and ordered him to leave the place at once. The same evening when Ziauddin was saying his prayers at the inspection bungalow the accused came from behind and attacked him with an axe. Ziauddin was removed to hospital where he died the following day.—A. P.

ABDUCTION OF YOUNG GIRL.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

YEOTMAL, December 4.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. N. K. Mohgaonkar, Additional Sessions Judge, in the sensational case of abduction and rape upon a young Maratha girl by relative. The girl was seduced in the broad four Mahomedans of whom two were motor drivers one a cleaner and the fourth their day light by Habib and subsequently raped by four persons and left in a Hindu temple outside the town in the dead of the night in almost a semi-conscious state. Of these four persons one was made an approver and the rest were duly proceeded against. The judge convicted all the three accused under Secs. 376 and 366A I.P.C. and sentenced one of them to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and two to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment with three months' solitary confinement in each each.—A. P.

JHUSI RIOT CASE

3 DEATH SENTENCES CONFIRMED

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 4.

In the Jhusi communal riot case the Chief Jusiete and Mr. Justice Banerji have disposed of appeals of six Hindus who had been sentenced to death. They found that three of them had rightly been convicted for the deliberate murder of Kallu and the sentences of death passed on them were confirmed. The other three were found guilty of lesser offences and the sentence of death on them was set aside and they were sentenced to seven, three and one year's rigorous imprisonment respectively.

The hearing of the appeal of thirty Hindus who had been sentenced to transportation for life is proceeding.—A. P.

LATE PRINCESS THERESE.

KHOJAS MOURN HER DEATH.

The Khoja Mahomedans of Bombay observed hartal on Friday, the 3rd instant, as a mark of their respect and grief at the sad news of the demise of H. H. the Aga Khan's wife, Princesse Therese. The spacious hall of the Chief Jamatkhana at Khadak was crowded to overflowing when they assembled in their large number to pay their last respects to the deceased. The solemn ceremony of the last obsequies for the dead was fittingly observed by the Khojas who appeared in deep mourning. A large number of people in the community were fed the same evening. A telegram was also despatched to his Highness the Aga Khan, expressing their deep sense of sorrow and sympathy in his Highness' sad bereivement.

Sir Frank Sly, the ex Governor, is now visiting the C. P.—A. P.

MAHATMAJI EN ROUTE TO WARDHA.

CROWDS GATHER AT STATIONS.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMALNER, December 4.

Though no one definitely knew that Mahatma Gandhi was to travel by the Tapti Valley Railway from Ahmedabad to Wardha, hundreds of people, anxious to see him, had gathered at the station at a very early hour last afternoon, but the evening train did not carry the idol of their object. Not being discouraged by yesterday's disappointment, the station platform was crowded this evening as well, by people coming from Parola, Dhulia and other places.

Disappointment did not overtake them today. As the train steamed in, shouts of 'Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai' rent the air. Mahatmaji was requested to alight, as the train had a half of an hour. But he would not alight unless the people who had gathered there wore Khadi.

Mr. Ramrao Bengali, an educated agriculturist, presented to Gandhiji the best quality cotton produced in his farm, which he was pleased to accept. He had then a brief talk with the representatives of the Dhulia Khadi Mandal about its work.

Mahatma Gandhi is accompanied by Mr. Mahadeo Desai who, on enquiry, said that Gandhiji had not yet definitely decided about his attending the Gauhati Congress.

MAHATMA AND CURRENCY PROBLEMS

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, Dec. 3.

On his way to Wardha, Mahatmaji had to stop here for two hours and a half, waiting for the train to Wardha. The president and secretary of the Surat City Congress Committee and other citizens received Mahatmaji on the station.

On their request he agreed to pay a visit to the Lokamanya Rashtriya Shala of Surat. He gathered together the students of that school and asked them, whether they had remained true to the vow of putting on only hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar, or they cheated their teachers by wearing Khaddar only when coming to school. Hardly two or three students said that they wore only Khaddar. It appeared that Mahatmaji is of opinion of closing the school.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha had been here from Bombay and had a talk with Mahatmaji on the Exchange ratio. Mahatmaji, it seems, has determined to take up that problem; it is said, he has asked Mr. Jayasukhlal Mehta to see him at Wardha with necesary books.

WOMEN OF NEW CHINA

CALL FOR WORLD SUPPORT.

Women of new China, supporters of the nationalist government, are giving the same energetic support to the political work of their party as to the red cross, the army, and the food supplies of the Cantonese fighting forces.

Mrs. Sun-Yat-Sen, widow of the famous Chinese revolutionary leader, is actively engaged in promoting a women's section of the Kuomintang.

At the Kuomintang Congress which has just ended in Canton, she reported that Chinese women were showing an amazing aptitude for politics, and were in many cases more militant than the men.

WOMEN IN POLITICS.

She attributed this to the fact that women entered politics with open minds. "Men have for years been in a political maze, transferring their allegiance to men who made promises but proved to be adventurers of the type of Chang-Tso-Lin and Wu-Pei Fu", she said.

"Many foreign sympathisers had been misled by the extravagant promises of these men. And until quite recently many Europeans believed in Wu's honeyed words and hailed him as China's liberator."

Sun-Yat-Sen's policy she described as clear-cut and easy for the women to understand. They looked at his record, and that of his party, and easily distinguished between the Kuomintang, which relied on the Workers for support, and the misleading words of the war lords who looked to foreign imperialism as the basis of their power.

"Chinese Labour women call to their sisters in Europe for support. The women of the working class of China and of Europe must forge a strong weapon of solidarity. Chinese women need the practical and moral support of their women comrades in all lands.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Sir B. N. Mitra, Industries Member, leaves Delhi on the 6th and after visiting Cawnpore on the 7th and Dhanbad on the 8th returns Delhi on the 11th. He then leaves on the 13th for Calcutta where he will arrive on the morning of the 15th.—A. P.

The Viceroy and party arrived at Cawnpore on 4th inst. His Excellency was given a warm reception. He visited the Cooper Allans Factory, Muir Mills and the Agricultural College in the afternoon.

The following had the honour of dining at the Circuit House Cawnpore with their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin on Saturday the 4th December. Mr. J. C. Smith, Lieut. Colonel Kemp Welch, Mr. G. R. Clarke, Mr. G. A. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. C. T. Allen and Mrs. Allen, Mr. A. H. Silver and Mrs. Silver, Mr. S. H. Andrew, Mr. R. L. Telfer and Mr. H. L. Biggie.—A. P.

ANGLO-GERMAN COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

LONDON, December 3.

Five leading German industrialists representing the German Federation of Industries headed by Dr. Duisberg, President of the Federation arrived in London this morning and began the conference with the representatives of the Federation of the British Industries Sir Max Muspratt, Sir Vincent Caillard, Sir Eric Geddes, Col. Vernon Willey and Clive Cookson with regard to Anglo-German commercial relationship and prospects of removing barriers between the British and German industry. These German industrialists are not connected with those mentioned in the message of 10th October.

METHODS OF MUTUAL CO-OPERATION.

In an atmosphere of utmost cordiality and goodwill, British and German industrialists sat all day long and explored methods of mutual co-operation and also various questions affecting economic position of Europe especially in connection with the forthcoming economic conference of the League of Nations. They will again meet to-morrow. —Reuter's Special Service.

BRITISH AND GERMAN INDUSTRIES

RESULT OF LONDON CONFERENCE

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Expressions of cordiality marked the conclusions of the two days' conference between the British and German federations of industry. The official report mentions that the organisations will further investigate the general European economic situation with a view to their next meeting and also that discussions will be held on the question of the possibility of increasing credit insurance and supply of information on the credit of potential customers. No further steps will be taken, however, until after the forthcoming international meeting of representatives of the European insurance companies. Both organisations expressed great satisfaction with the progress made and great future possibilities opened up for their co-operation.

AN IMPORTANT DISCLAIMER.

An important discoimer has been issued by the heads of both the federations in which they emphasise that the question of international cartels or combines was not discussed at the conference, nor is there any reason for the suggestion that any combined action by the British and German industry against any other country had been mentioned. Representatives of both the organisations declare that they would regard such action as not merely improper but extremely foolish.—Reuter's Special.

GERMAN DISARMAMENT.

CHAMBERLAIN'S INTERVIEW WITH FRENCH MINISTERS.

RUGBY, Dec. 4.

According to fuller reports of Sir Chamberlain's interview with the press, the British Foreign Secretary said he saw nothing impossible in reaching an agreement on German disarmament with Herr Stresemann and M. Briand in course of the sessions of the League Council and hoped that the international commission might be withdrawn before very long. His conversations with French ministers and the assurances which he had received from Berlin made him feel confident that they would be able to remove the problems which faced them now and re-affirm their co-operation.

COMMENTS OF THE "TIMES."

The "Times" commenting remarks that the dispute over German disarmament has been an obstacle to the rapid development of the Locarno, the Thoiry policy, an irritant that has constantly checked the healing process of conciliation. If Paris conversations contribute to its removal they will have been very valuable indeed. The problem of disarmament may be said to come under two main headings—immediate disarmament of Germany and general reduction of armaments in all countries. The completion of the first task will be the signal for the transfer of control in Germany to the League. International limitatioin is of course the already cherished aim of the League.—B. O. W.

DEVELOPMENT IN DERBYSHIRE COAL-FIELD.

A NEW UNION TO BE FORMED.

RUGBY, December 3.

A noteworthy development has taken place in the Derbyshire coalfield. At what is described as a representative meeting of the Miners' Association, it was decided to form a new union for the county which shall be free from all political party connections. The chief promoter of the new union is Mr. Spencer, Labour member of Parliament. As a consequence he has been repudiated by a resolution of the local Labour Party but he in turn declares that this body is largely a Communist organisation outside the real feelings of the constituency.—B. O. W.

At Pontypridd before eight thousand spectators on Saturday under the Northern Union rules Wales beat New Zealanders (All Blacks) by thirty-four points to eight.—Reuter.

Many prominent officials were present at Waterloo station this morning to give send-off to the M. C. C. team which will tour in Argentine and Chili.

Men and Matters.

"The elections are just over; the iron is still hot and the tales of corruption are on the lips of everybody" thus Mr. Yakub, M.L.A. in the "Pioneer."

* * * *

And from his lips, through the medium of his pen of course, issues a lament over all this corruption. His experience is limited to Rohilkhand, says Mr. Yakub, but on information of which he has no reason to doubt the correctness he unfolds a tale which shows that elections are a farce, and a good business bargain in the land of the Rohillas.

* * * *

"Votes were openly sold and purchased, auctions were held in numerous cases. Polling stations are said to have been converted into markets". But surely all this open and wholesale defiance of electoral morality could not have gone on without the bureaucrats on the spot knowing about it? Mr. Yakub must ask them why they did not do their duty and take steps to stop it immediately.

* * * *

Banking in India, we are told, is still in its infancy but to realise thoroughly the amount of leeway banking has got to make, we have to look at facts and figures and compare them with go ahead countries of the West. Mr. Pochkhanawalla told the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce that in the United Kingdom, there was one banking office for every 13 square miles while in India there was only one office for 31530 square miles.

* * * *

Although it is true that people in India are bank-shy and have only recently given up the traditional practice of underground banking, the apathy of Government in folding their arms and looking on when indigenous banks tottered to their fall is responsible for our banking backwardness. Co-operation between banks and propaganda of the sort Mr. Pochkhanawalla has taken upon himself are essential if banking is to assist in the expansion of trade and industry.

* * * *

The Stavrinsky Dancers concluded a very successful Bombay season yesterday and their return visit will be eagerly awaited by all lovers of good dancing.

* * * *

"Bacchus" the new ballet for the "tout ensemble" which this troupe gave for one of their farewell performances did not quite catch on but this is due as much to the difficulty of interpreting a complicated theme as to the want of finish some of the "nymphs" showed in the rendering of their parts.

* * * *

But the company on the whole offered a rich and varied fare and Mademoiselle Smirnova in particular richly deserved the warm applause that greeted her performance every time.

* * * *

While the air is thick with the war of words and the clash of conflicting opinions on the currency question, the Government are steadily pursuing their policy of deflation, determined by hook or by crook to maintain the exchange at 1s. 6d. ratio. However, Blackett and Company, despite all their frantic attempts at financial "jadoo" and jugglery, cannot dodge the significant fact that "despite the higher rate of exchange, prices persist on parity with 1s. 4d." and that Indian prices are resisting the adjustment to 1s. 6d. ratio.

* * * *

The following are some Chinese Proverbs:—

"An avaricious heart is like a snake trying to swallow an elephant."

"Success is the greatest good to the smallest number."

"Tact is the discounting of principle in the mart of expediency."

"One does not make nails out of good iron, or soldiers out of good men."

"You can substitute a turnip for an egg only once."

"The turtle knows when to contract his head."

"With right on your side you can go to the ends of the earth."

"A bully does not owe debts."

"A tiger once swallowed arsenic."

"You can crush people with the weight of the tongue."

"A small stone can break a great jar."

* * * *

Country Policeman: "Have you a licence for driving a car?"

Motorist: "Certainly, I've got it in my pocket-book."

"That's all right. If ye've got it, I don't need to look at it. But if you didn't have one, I'd have to see it."

MARATHI ENCYCLOPAEDIA

With reference to Dr. Ketkar's letter already published in "The Chronicle" withdrawing the offending passage relating to Prophet Muhammed from the Marathi Encyclopaedia the secretary, Anjuman-i-Islam writes:—

It may be stated in fairness to Dr. Ketkar that the proposed settlement by him tallies with the prayers embodied in the memorial and which were to the effect that "would cause the wholesale deletion of the objectionable portions from the "Marathi Literature" thereby allaying restlessness, visible among the Moslems in general."

It may also be mentioned that the Anjuman has prepared a second memorial to be addressed to the Government by the Muslim masses and on which nearly twenty-five thousand signatures have already been obtained, but it has suspended its activities in this direction on receipt of Dr. Ketkar's letter, containing the aforesaid settlement in order to ascertain how far the Moslem opinion is consolidated and with this object in view, the Anjuman will feel grateful if the representative Muslims, including the signatories to the memorial of 25th July last and those of the 2nd memorial, will kindly notify their views and wishes to the Anjuman respecting this settlement, because the Anjumane feels (as it always does) that it can only act on the wishes of the Muslim community expressed through its representatives for the solution of this all absorbing and burning question.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1926.

MISCHIEVOUS MEDDLING.

In our issue of Thursday we showed how the comparison of conditions in India with those in Continental Europe and in England was entirely misleading, and, that, therefore, the charge of inflationary tendencies that Sir Basil Blackett made against the advocates of a return to 1sh. 4d. was, to say the least, unfounded. It is, however, necessary to examine the arguments he has used in this connection at greater length so that the intelligent reader may perceive how misleading these other arguments are. Sir Basil Blackett tries to justify the contractions of currency (deflations) in this country by pointing to the case of England and says:

"In England for example the total of Bank of England and Currency Notes in circulation fell from £438,000,000 on 30th September 1925 to £423,000,000 on 30th September 1926. That there should be a corresponding tendency in India during this period for currency to become surplus is exactly what would be expected in any case——The Government would have failed in their duty if they had not acted accordingly in order to prevent any risk to stability arising out of the existence of a surplus of currency in circulation."

The above contains more than one statement that is misleading in its implications. First of all, it is not correct to say that because currency happened to be redundant in England it must be so in India and that it was exactly what was to be expected. It may actually be quite the reverse. Thus, in the period December 1923 to March 1924 we had the most acute stringency in this country while in England the circulation contracted from £299 million to £281 million for the Currency Notes and from 128 million to 125 1|2 million for the Bank of England Notes Issue, that is, it was redundant there. In fact, the assertion of Sir Basil Blackett is scientifically inaccurate, because, under a sound currency system such currency as becomes redundant tends to flow out of the country into some other country. Therefore, all countries cannot have redundant currencies—they cannot all be in the position to export gold—at the same time.

We may now consider the figures given by Sir Basil Blackett. The circulation of Notes on the two dates he mentions was as follows:

Bank of England Notes: September 1925 £145 million, September 1926 £140 1|2 million.

Currency Notes: September 1925, £293 million, September 1926 £288 million. Total Notes 438 million for September 1925.

Total Notes 428 1|2 million for September 1926.

The reduction of the circulation is in two parts, viz., 4 1|2 millions from the first and 5 million from the second. The first is under the English system only possible by actual export of gold for settlement of trade balances, and is what should happen under any sound system. But this has no analogy with what is happening here. The gold that so goes out is not used for payment of Government's debt in America and is not deliberately taken out for this purpose by the Bank of England. It automatically goes out in response to trade movements. The initiative for the shipping out of the gold is not taken by the Bank of England, and, on the contrary, the Bank of England does all it can to prevent the outflow. There is no comparison here with the arbitrary way in which the Government are handling our Reserves in India.

As regards the second part of the contraction in England i.e. in the Currency Notes (or Treasury Notes as they were also called) this part of the Note issue is all really the "printing press" and there would, therefore, be some justification for Government in England taking the initiative in the contraction of this part of the circulation, but even in this case the Government does not take the initiative in contracting the currency, and leaves it to the automatic action of economic forces. Therefore, the arguments put forward by Sir Basil Blackett in this part of his Delhi lecture are also misleading. The Finance Member talks of his duty to prevent any risk to stability. We may point out to him that in England Exchange has stood several times in the past two years at the lower gold point without gold actually going out. The same thing can happen in any country including India. If the English authorities do not take it upon themselves to export gold, what right have the Government of India to do it in this country. Sir Basil Blackett may be a superman, but even supermen cannot correctly guage the resultant of the many economic forces operating on the balance of payments of a country at any given moment. We consider that the Government are entirely in the wrong in obstinately persisting in maintaining the 18d. rato at the costs, but as they are determined to do it let them atleast do it in the correct way. They have twice announced—once on the 8th April and again on 24th August—that 1s. 5 3|4d. was their lower gold point. Why don't they stand aside and let the gold point factors operate automatically? Why don't they wait till people who want to export gold approach them for gold Exchange? What they take upon themselves to do and are doing is not "natural contraction" as Sir Basil Blackett would make it out to be. It is mischievous meddling. It is, however, to divert attention from such mischievous meddling that Sir Basil Blackett indulges in cheap sneers at the advocates of 1s. 4d. This is why he talks of the 'dislike of contraction and affection for expansion', and of the inflationary tendencies that, according to him, lurk behind it. We have already said that it is an unfounded charge, and an expert like Sir Basil Blackett ought to know that it is unfounded. The demand for a reversion to 16d. gold did not originate *after* exchange had touched and passed 16d. gold but long *before* it. It was persistently put forward by the Indian Merchants' Chamber in 1922, 1923, and 1924 and when they found that Government would not take action they asked their own representative in the Assembly—Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas—in 1924 to move a private Bill to give effect to the 16d. ratio. In all these years, right down to the session of the Assembly in which the Bill was to be considered, the rate of exchange was *under*—frequently *much under*—16d. gold. Sir Basil Blackett ought to know that in the whole of this period if Government had acceded to the demand for a restoration of the 16d. ratio, *it was further deflation that might have followed but certainly not inflation.* Will Sir Basil Blackett be good enough to say if this is not a correct statement of the case? If it is correct, will he, in all fairness, withdraw the charge of inflationary tendencies that he has made against the advocates of a reversion to the pre-war ratio?

It seems, however, futile to expect either fairness or clear reasoning from Sir Basil. In his Cawnpore speech to the hospitable European Association his attack against his critics is even more tigerish, in the expressive language of "Ditcher" of "Capital," than in the Delhi speech. Flushed with the concentrated bureaucratic power in his hands, he throws logic to the winds, indulges more and more in question-begging arguments and "smoke screens" and declares "no compromise" with the public on the question of the ratio. He has even the hardihood of categorically denying that the agriculturist suffers "any net financial loss whatever" by raising the exchange to 18d. Now, this is really too much. Sir Basil should respect at least the rules of arithmetic. To say that a man who for a generation got Rs. 15 for every sovereign worth of goods and who should have got the same amount now but for the meddling of Sir Basil loses nothing whatsoever when he is to get permanently Rs. 13.5 is verily flying in the face of commonsense. Sir Basil, perhaps, refers to the compensatory advantages of lower prices. But for a pretty long time the main reduction of prices will be with reference to imported goods, of which the agriculturist in the village purchases only to the extent of 7 to 10 per cent. a fact which even Sir Basil cannot deny. It is true that, after a time, prices of most goods will be adjusted to a lower level. But even then it must never be forgotten that the poor ryot's budget is confined to the barest necessaries of life, that with reference to these he is, speaking generally, more a seller than a purchaser and that forced down prices are no benefit to him, whomsoever else they may benefit. Sir Basil seems to be aware of this, for he suddenly shifts the ground and says that "what the agriculturist wanted above all was stability of prices." Stability we all want, but it is a gratuitous assousuption that the 18d. ratio is more stable than the one at 16d. Besides, it is no consolation to the ryot who finds that he is robbed of 2 as. in the rupee to be told that his loss is permanent.

THE CHOICE OF MINISTERS.

There are "friends of India" opposite Bori Bunder and elsewhere to whom it appears that Sir Leslie Wilson should have no difficulty at all in the selection of the personnel of the Ministerial part of the Dyarchy which will meet the new Bombay Legislative Council. Let him continue the old Ministers, they say, and the whole difficulty is at an end. We hope, however, that the Governor will have due regard to what the Instrument of Instructions enjoins upon him and will not allow himself to be induced to accept a proposal which cuts at the very root of popular representation. If the "Reforms" are a step towards self-government, as the bureaucracy and its friends unceasingly repeat to us, it will be a mockery even of that specious type of self-government permitted to the people, to say that the Legislature may be new, but the Ministers must not be. The only test for the continuance of a Minister from an older Legislative Council to a new one ought to be that he possesses the confidence of all the progressive elements which constitute the new body. In making the desirable changes in the Ministry we hope Sir Leslie Wilson will bear in mind that, as the Instrument of Instructions to the Governor says, he has to act in such a way that those who are returned to the Council shall be "enabled to perceive the effects of their votes given therein" and that they will "come to look to the working of representative institutions" for the redress of their grievances. In the selection of Ministers, the Governor will be doing a distinct disservice to the cause of self-government if he allows communal considerations to influence him, or if the only criterion is the assurance of the favoured one bringing the Government the solid support of a number of votes which secure to them a permanent majority. Apart from his inglorious record as Minister, Mr. Jadhav's re-appointment would be a mockery of the principles of parliamentary Government inasmuch as he represents a very small section of the Council. On the same ground Mr. Kambli's selection would be unjustifiable. Let Sir Leslie take warning from the fate which a communal Ministry has met at the hands of the electorates in the Southern Presidency. Let him realise that all progressive elements in the new Council have already begun to form a united party, that they do not want to be in the Council only for the redress of communal grievances, and that they expect his choice to fall on men who will be acceptable to them as a united party and, through them, to the people whom they represent. The "Reforms," if their apologists are to be believed, are not meant for making Dyarchy safe for the bureaucracy. The pretension at least is that they provide a vehicle for popular self-expression. Let Sir Leslie Wilson show that he has the imagination of a statesman by making the choice of Ministers in such a manner as to satisfy the wishes of the elected representatives in the new Council as a whole, and not of any particular sections of it.

ON READING MY "CHRONICLE."

(BY AN AMERICAN.)

There was a time,—not so long ago—when it was an inspiring thing to read "The Chronicle." Its columns breathed religious enthusiasm and practical brotherly activity, idealism and common sense. They showed intelligent appreciation of what Mahatma Gandhi was attempting to do, and love and sympathy for India's great leader.

To-day, what a difference!

False Religion.

It is enough to picture Lala Lajpat Rai speaking on behalf of "communal unity and national regeneration," the while he addressed himself to one group in that nation, namely, the Hindus! One gathers that this is in truth descriptive of political India to-day. When Lajpat Rai says that "the policy of the Swaraj Party had proved harmful to "Hindu interests" one realises such a statement is typical of the utterances of most of the present-day Indian leaders, whatever be their political label, their creed or their previous status as true Indian patriots. To one who knew Lajpat Rai in this country, his words seem unbelievable, almost. When the virus of communalism attacks such a man, it is clear that that virus is powerful and wide spread. It is not surprising that Lajpat Rai does not know what ails him. There are are certain poisons—and they are most deadly—that work silently and subtly. One may add that it is somewhat surprising to find the virus working among Indians in the country,—to a certain degree at least. All this shows what a dreadful thing is religious enthusiasm, run amuck, or directed into the wrong channels. One is tempted to say, "A pest on all religions"; and one could say that and still believe in religion! A definition of religion current in the West, i.e., that it is that which "harmonises one with life," appears strangely ironical in the light of what is to-day transpiring in India.

Gandhi—The Healer and Teacher.

At this distance it appears as though Western political methods with the inevitable self-interested partizan, and (ultimately) dangerous leaders—was combining in India with religious hate and fear to wreck the whole movement for Indian self-government; the one answering to the machinery, the other, to the dynamo which moves that machinery. I used the words "religious hate and fear" advisedly, for these represent, and always have represented, the destructive aspect of the religious impulse. One has only to recall the Crusades with their fear and hatred of the Protestant, Calvinism with its fear and hatred of the opponents of Trinitarianism, and Puritanism with the same attitude toward the Quaker, to prove this contention. One takes comfort in thinking that even as Europe and America had to pass through such a sad period in religiouse evolution, so too must India; that fear and hate is better out of the system than in; and that a friendly correspondent is right when he says that the more general the exhibition of communalism, the better and the sooner over. Greater comfort is to be found in the fact that India has Gandhi—the Great Healer and Teacher, standing ready to advise and lead as soon as India is ready to be advised and taught and lead. That a large part of India recognizes this fact is evident from reading "The Chronicle." That her misguided and misguiding "leaders" will recognise it, and all in good time, seems equally obvious. Friends of India are praying that God hasten that day!

I find in a "Chronicle" editorial, words that ought to be printed in black-faced type in every issue of that paper, up to the time of the coming of the "unity" to which so many are to-day paying lip-service, but for the achievement of which they do so little. They read as follows:

The country has (many) wrongs to be redressed. These cannot be redressed until it wins freedom. What stands between it and freedom is the bureaucracy. What sustains the bureaucracy is the disunity of the people. It is for (Indians) to choose between the perpetuation of the hold of the bureaucracy and the revitalizing of Gandhism.

And the basis of "Gandhism," let not India forget, is Khaddar! When Gandhi says "spin and weave" and India obeys, India will be free.

AN AMERICAN.

New York, November 2.

NOTES ON POLITICS.

(FOR BEGINNERS.)

(BY G. L. M.)

I.

A *PARTY* in Indian politics means a group of politicians usually known as "leaders" who have the common purpose either of obtaining a majority in the All-India Congress Committee or of capturing the Congress Executive or of winning in elections to the legislatures or the municipality. That is shown by the fact that the No-changers ceased to be a party in the political sense of the term as soon as Gandhiji asked them to hand over the machinery of the Congress to the Swarajists as also by the formation of the Indian National Party and the Independent Congress Party to fight elections on common anti-Swarajist tickets. The names of the parties are devised in various ways. Thus a party may bear the name of the object it aims at like the Swarajists; or it may be named after the policy it favours like the party of Responsive Co-operation or the Liberals; or, again, it may be described from the temperament of its members as the Moderate Party or the Independent Party; or its title may indicate its relation to the Congress such as the Independent Congress Party or the Congress Democratic Party, or lastly it may suggest nothing in particular and everything in general like the Indian National Party. The leaders of these parties occasionally give parties but that has no relation with the parties which they lead. Politicians thus lead as well as give parties. All parties are in favour of a "united front" by which is meant everybody saying the same things against the bureaucracy and doing the same thing (though the thing to be done is obscure). Shortly there is going to be formed a special party with this avowed object of presenting a united front. Unfortunately, the front at which everybody is to assemble to exhibit this picturesque unity has not yet been settled.

* * *

The *POLICY* of a party consists of the aims which the party avows its intention to promote as well as the line of action by which they are to be promoted. An illustration will make this point clear. Two parties are in favour of acceptance of Ministerships. One party, however, has the policy of refusing to accept them until it is invited to fill these posts while the other enunciates the opposite policy that we should express our readiness to become Ministers even before we are asked to, thus compelling the bureaucracy by the expression of our readiness: the former is called "standing on ceremony" party while the latter "Barkis is Wilin" party. Similarly two parties may offer a judicious mixture of co-operation and opposition. But one party favours the policy of "obstruct where you can, co-operate where you must" while the other has the policy of co-operating for the sake of obstruction, that is obstructing through co-operation. The policy of a party is determined by the need of funds and the need of votes: the latter determines the tone of speeches, the former the character of the action. A programme is the concrete embodiment of this policy. It contains items numbered like an agenda list or a questionnaire or Mr. B. F. Bharucha's letters to the Press. The differences between the policy of one's own party and that of one's opponents are always fundamental and if personal are due to the pique and obstinacy of the leaders of the opposite party. The rival party of a candidate has, of course, no clear cut or honest or effective policy or has no policy at all and should be asked to state it in explicit terms. A challenge is an invitation made at an election meeting to the opponent's party to explain his party's policy without explaining one's own. It is returned by a counter-challenge.

* * *

Policies are necessary for establishing and maintaining parties which, in turn, are essential for ushering in parliamentary government which can no more do without parties than can fish without water or Governors' wives without institutions for Indian children. In fact this commonplace—that the existence of parties is a fundamental to responsible government—has become so stale that it is now considered dignified and harmless enough to find place even in the Viceroy's speech. Surely our preparation for Swaraj by forming parties will delight even the step-mother of Parliament.

The *CONGRESS*: Sir Abdur Rahim, a Muslim "leader" from Bengal who is said to have written a minute of dissent to the Public Services Commission Report but has now apparently forgotten all about the incident says that the Congress consists of Hindu politicians. Lala Lajpat Rai whose nationalism seems to vary in inverse ratio to his age condemns the Congress for sacrificing Hindu interests. To an outsider, it might seem, therefore, that if the Congress belongs neither to the Hindus nor to the Muslims it must be consisting of Parsis. As things are, however, this is not true for the only Parsi members of it are Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. B. F. Bharucha and Mr. Shapurji Congresswalla along with Mr. Ginwalla and Mr. Jhabwalla. The fact that Hindu interests are being sacrificed by Hindus who obviously form the majority is explicable on the ground that the Hindus are an essentially spiritually-minded people as they themselves are the first to proclaim. Or it may have been done to propitiate and please Maulana Shaukat Ali, the large-hearted patriot. The Congress, therefore, consists of Hindus but sacrifices Hindu interests.

The majority party in the Congress is called the "tyrant" group and the minority, the "rebels." When the Swarajists were in a minority, they were called rebels: now they are tyrants and the Responsivists and their allies are the rebels. The leader of the majority party is called an "autocrat" because he desires and tries to keep the party in a majority.

All parties can join the Congress and are permitted to fight one another at election times. This is known as fighting under one flag.

(To be Continued.)

Notes of the Day.

The Problem.

According to the London "Times" the problem of disarmament is two-fold. The one refers to the immediate disarmament of Germany while the other concerns itself about the general reduction of armaments in all countries. The British Foreign Secretary sees nothing impossible in reaching an agreement with the German Government about the first part of this problem. Sir Austen Chamberlain, after his conversation with the French Ministers, told the Press representatives that he was confident about such a solution, but Europe will make America and the Asiatic countries believe in the protests of her Governments that they really desire disarmament only if they make serious and honest efforts at Geneva to tackle the second part of the "problem." But of that, unfortunately, there is very little chance just at present.

The Fascist's "Bread."

If there is one European nation to whom disarmament or even a gradual reduction in armaments is odious it is Fascist Italy. The Italian official representative on the Disarmament Conference at Geneva may talk of peace but Fascismo utters other sentiments. "The Perfect Fascist," a book recently published in Italy, contains 87 maxims and 10 axioms, all breathing the spirit of savage destruction. Axiom 2 says, for example, "your bayonet and rifle are given you not to lie in rust but with a view to the next war." Axiom 10 is still more emphatic in its menace to civilisation. It lays down "war is bread to a Fascist combatant." Maxim 84 repeats the ugly lesson, "For the Fascist the recent war was not the last but the first Great War."

A Crying Evil.

The visit of the deputation from the British Social Hygiene Council has helped to stimulate discussion amongst our medical men and our civic authorities as to what should be done to eradicate venereal disease in Bombay. How far the State ought to co-operate in an extensive scheme for the provision of adequate facilities to treat the disease has also been discussed. The deputation is most anxious to see that the large number of seamen who visit the Port of Bombay should escape its dangers by the provision in this city of those remedial measures and sanitary restrictions which other countries have adopted and it desires to remove the apathy in regard to the necessity of combating venereal disease which exists in this country, because of the ignorance of the majority of the people of the ruinous nature of its effects.

The Root Cause.

In the discussion which the deputation had with the members of the Corporation on Thursday Dr. David Lees drew attention to the inadequacy of the medical and nursing staff for the treatment of venereal disease and the absence of any special premises for such treatment, while Mrs. Neville Rolfe suggested the establishmest of a co-ordinate group consisting of representatives of Government, the medical profession and the Social Service League. We hope the Indian Medical Association in this city will take up the suggestion and also inform the deputation of the amount of welfare work already undertaken by private individuals and societies to stamp out the evil. But all such isolated efforts are useless, so long as the State refuses adequately to help our civic athorities to fight illiteracy. As Dr. Deshmukh told the deputation, illiteracy is the root cause of the trouble. We may have a body of experts, men and women from England organised into a special service with fat emoluments, we may have additional hospitals and welfare centres, but unless the mass of the people realise the terrible ravages that venereal disease makes and offer themselves for treatment in large numbers, not much can be achieved. They will not do so unless literacy opens their eyes, unless they are able to read the literature which propagandists of better social hygiene issue.

No More Delay.

While less wealthy cities have already forged ahead in respect of compulsory primary education, Bombay has only made a poor beginning and is still thinking about going a step further. In the haggling about grants between the Government and the Corporation, it is the people that suffer. It is time, indeed, the Corporation fully realised its responsibility in the matter and extended compulsory primary education to the whole city with such grants as they could obtain from Government. The question of the surplus grant can be fought out later. The least that the Corporation can do is to adopt the recommendation of the Schools Committee and immediately extend compulsion to the B and E Wards. In fairness to the Corporation, however, it must be said that it is Government more than the Corporation that are responsible for the delay. Their responsibility is all the more grave because they seek to back out of their solemn promise to the Corporation.

Prohibition in Norway.

American papers confirm the reported lapse of Norway from Prohibition. Norway began partial Prohibition in 1917 by forbidding the use of liquor with 12 per cent. or more of alcohol. A few years later the limit was raised to 21 per cent. The present decision means that the limit is to be abandoned in favour of a higher one not yet fixed: but it does not mean that the wets will have a free run and that any strength of liquor will be allowed. It is also expected that the old laws of local option will continue, so that those districts that choose may fix any lower limit. The set-back is due to the enormous pressure from wine-producing countries like France and Spain to which Norway exports fish. The present position may continue in spite of the well-known abstemious habits of the Norwegians till they find fresh customers for their products. It is necessary that local Prohibitionists should intensify their efforts and should receive every possible help from Prohibitionists all over the world. Liquor must be treated as an international evil.

ANDAMANS COLONISATION SCHEME.

GOVT.'S ACTION CONDEMNED

TAMIL NADU CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, December 5.

The Tamil Nadu Provincial Conference resumed its sittings to-day at 1 and considered a number of important resolutions, after placing on record its regret at the untimely passing away of Mr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar, editor of "The Hindu", and some other national workers. The Conference also congratulated the successful Congress candidates in the recent general elections to the Legislative Council and the Assembly. It recorded its appreciation of the valuable services rendered in the cause of the Congress by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, various Congress workers and the Nationalist Press of Madras. It expressed its appreciation of the efforts made by the Madras branch of the All-India Spinners' Association for the propagation of Khaddar and requested Congressmen to wear Khaddar at all times.

RENEW UNTOUCHABILITY PROGRAMME

The Conference then recommended to the Gauhati Congress to include the removal of untouchability as an important item in the programme of the Congress, and resolved to start Congress Sabhas in every village for effectively carrying out village reconstruction work. It also resolved to appoint a committee to enquire into the grievances of the people and take effective steps to secure the redress of the same.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

The unemployment problem engaged the attention of the Conference and it was resolved to form a separate section in every Congress organisation to tackle this problem. Some of the speakers on this resolution suggested that the boycott of foreign goods and the levy of a high import duty on foreign articles would help considerably in the tackling of this problem. When this subject was under discussion Mr. A. Rangavatha Mudaliar, Minister of Development, arived, and he was warmly welcomed, this being the first occasion in the history of this province, since the inauguration of the Reforms, that a Minister attended a Congress conference.

MOPLAH COLONISATION SCHEME.

Before the Conference adjourned for lunch a resolution was passed strongly condemning the action of the Government of India in continuing the Moplah colonisation scheme, and transporting to that unhealthy locality innocent women and children. Mr. Basheer Ahmed, M.L.C., who moved this resolution spoke very feelingly, and strongly condemned the callousness shown by the Muslim Home Member of the Madras Government in this matter.

GOVERNMENT'S ACTION CONDEMNED.

Mr. Syed Murthaza Sahib, M.L.A., who supported the resolution also spoke very feelingly. He gave out his experiences gathered from a visit to that area and condemned the action of the Government of India in throwing overboard the Majority Report of the Colonisation Committee of which he was a member, and accepting the recommendations of a single individual. He appealed to the Hindu community to stand by them in their hour of trial and tribulation.

HINDU SUPPORT.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, M.L.A., on behalf of the Hindu community, gave his whole-hearted support to the resolution.

He further assured his Muslim comrades port of the Swaraj Party in all their reasonthat they can, as ever, depend upon the suppable efforts. The resolution was carried unanimously.

DYARCHY UNDESIRABLE.

MADRAS, Dec. 4.

The 32nd Tamil Nadu Provincial Conference commenced this afternoon at the Gokhale Hall. Mr. Govindaraja Mudaliar, M.L.C., Chairman of the Reception Committee in welcoming the delegates said the election had brought to the forefront more vividly than heretofore questions of public interest that required to be dealt with firmly and with a clear mind. The verdict of the Tamil Nadu combined with the other divisions in the Province was that dyarchy was undesirable. The local Government averse to admit the import of this verdict made desperate efforts to show to the world that dyarchy could successfully be worked but their effort had failed. His Excellency might feel assured that the Congress Party, pledged as it was to the singular task of bringing about the political salvation of the land in the shortest time possible, would stand as a man to have its ideals recognised and accepted.—A. P.

WANTED MAHATMAJI'S LEADERSHIP

MADRAS, December 4.

Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, M.L.A., presiding over the Tamil Nadu Conference at Gokhale Hall, Madras, this afternoon said it was hardly a month since the landed aristocrats of the Presidency did him the honour of returning him as their representative to the Assemby and he was glad that both the people and the landed aristocrats had confidence in his public work. If different communities and varied interests had claims on the Congress for the advancement of their respective interests, the zemindars had an equal claim on it. Had only the Zemindar class continued to walk in the footsteps of the late lamented Rajah Gajapathi Rao of Vizianagaram, the late Maharajah of Darbhanga or of Mymensingh or the late Rajah Rampal Singh they would have won their case by now and also led the country very near the goal than it is now.

(Continued on next page.)

U. P. ELECTION RESULTS.

"LEADER" ON COMPOSITION OF PARTIES.

BUREAUCRATIC AND POPULAR FORCES BALANCE.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 5.

The "Leader" reviewing the results writes: "The New Council will contain a large number of progressives large than the two preceding councils. On a rough estimate they will number 60. In addition to 16 Liberals there is a large number of members of the same or similar way of thinking who may be expected to vote on the popular side on all crucial occasions. It is difficult to say to what extent the Muslims may be expected to support the advanced wing of the Council on communal matters. But if the opposition is organised it may, we strongly hope, count upon the support of at least half a dozen Muslims. Our estimate is that bureaucratic and popular forces will be almost equally balanced with a preponderace in favour of the former."—A. P.

MR. MUKANDILAL RETURNED.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 5.

Mr. Mukandilal (Swarajist) has been elected for the Garhwal Constituency in the Local Council with 11267 votes defeating Sardar Narayan Bahadur Singh who secured 2730 votes.

This makes the number of the Swarajists members in the Local Council eighteen out of 47 candidates put up by them.—A. P.

BEHAR ELECTION RESULTS

POSITION OF PARTIES.

PATNA, Dec. 5.

The following are further election results: In the Muzaffarpur Non-Mahomedan Rural Constituency of the Local Council Thakar Ram Nandan Sinha (Congress) has been elected defeating Babu Lakshmi Narayan Sinha (Independent Congress).

For the Rajipur Non-Mahomedan rural constituency Babu Dip Narayan Sinha (Congress) has been elected defeating Swami Vidyanand (Independent Congress Party) and Babu Radha Krishna (sitting member).

In the West Muzaffarpur Non-Mahomedan rural constituency Mr. Mahanth Badri Narayan Das (non-party) has been elected defeating Babu Krishna Prasad Narain Sinha and Babu Arikshan Sinha (Independent Congress Party).

For the south Shahabad non-Mahomedan rural constituency Babu Rajnaranjan Prasad Sinha (sitting member) has been elected defeating Babu Sardar Prasad Singh.

According to the latest figures 49 elective seats have so far been filled including the University and three landholders constituencies. The position of parties is as follows:—

Swarajists and their supporters	27
Independent Congress Party	3
Non-Swarajists	19

So far eight Swarajists losses have been reported.—A. P.

RAILWAY ACCOUNTING SYSTEM.

SIR A. DICKINSON TO INVESTIGATE.

DELHI, Dec. 5.

In pursuance of the recommendations of Acworth Report (paragraph 131), Sir Arthur Dickinson, formerly of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co., has arrived in India and commenced an investigation into the system of railway accounting in vogue in India.—A. P.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF RAILWAYS' TOUR.

DELHI, Dec. 5.

Sir Clement Hindley, Chief Commissioner for Railways, is leaving Delhi on Tuesday to inspect the Assam-Bengal and the Eastern Bengal Railway. On Thursday he will be present at the opening of the School of Mines at Dhanbad. In Assam he will visit Jorhat, Shillong, Silchar and Chittagong and he will afterwards inspect the Eastern Bengal Railway metre gauge section and the Hardinge Bridge and Kanchrapara. He will return to Calcutta and proceed to Waltair and then go to Nagpur, and after inspecting the Balharshan Railway which is under cosntruction will return to Delhi on December 17th

TEXTILE WORKERS' DELEGATION.

VISIT TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 5.

The Delegation of the International Textile Workers' Association left last night for Bombay. During their brief stay here they visited several mills and had an informal discussion with representatives of the Council of the Labour Union and the members of the Mill-owners' Association. They also paid a visit to Mr. Gandhi at his Ashram.—A. P.

Death is reported of Khan Bahadur Mohiuddin Ahmed, late Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Behar and Orissa due to an accidental fall from horseback while riding. The deceased was a popular officer.—P. P.

EFFECTIVE OPPOSITION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

NEW PARTY MAKES GOOD PROGRESS.

SYMPATHY FROM ALL QUARTERS

MR. DADUBHAI DESAI'S OPTIMISM.

Mr. Dadubhai Desai, the Secretary of the new Nationalist Party in the Bombay Legislative Council, was interviewed by our Representative, regarding the objects and the progress of his new Party. Mr. Desai seemed very optimistic in view of the results so far achieved.

Asked about the progress of the new Party, Mr. Desai observed that so far there had been a most satisfactory progress. Nearly twenty members of the Bombay Council had already joined the Party and the replies from others were coming every day. Almost all the Swarajists excepting a few who were living in distant places, had sent in their assent in specific terms and the rest would soon be following suit. Speaking about the Responsivists' response Mr. Desai said that only a few Responsivists had joined already but he expected others to follow suit.

OBJECTS OF THE NEW PARTY.

"The objects of my Party," continued Mr. Dadubhai Desai, "will be finally determined in the plenary meeting of the Party. But so far as I can gauge the feelings of my friends and associates, I have no hesitation in saying that we are for creating a strong national party to oppose the Government in all matters which, in our opinion, do not conduce to the general welfare of our Presidency. Our party shall leave no source untackled to compel the Government to effect drastic retrenchments in expenditure in order that the money saved thereby may be utilized for nation-building departments. In fact the National Party will have a definite programme chalked out for every department of Government, so that the department should work for public weal alone."

POWERFUL OPPOSITION.

Our representative asked Mr. Desai whether the new Party would be able to scrape together a working majority and if not, how it was going to carry out its objects in the Council. Mr. Desai appreciated the idea underlying the question and replied that nothing could be achieved unless they were able to obtain such a majority or at least a very powerful majority. He hoped that the Mohammedans, Independents, Non-Brahmins, Swarajists and Responsivists, all would, sooner or later, consider sympathetically the view-point of the new Party. Personally Mr. Desai was quite confident that they would give their support to the National Party. Proceeding he added that all the political groups in the Bombay Council had realized that the Government of the Presidency, carried on on a communal basis, had been already on the high road to an utter bankruptcy. They had also realized that if the same attitude were continued by the Government in future, it was bound to result in a few more crores of debt and additional burden on the Presidency, especially in times of depression. He was sure that the existing state of affairs would not be tolerated by any single representative political group in the Council. At least in the new Council all would pull together in order to set matters right. If not a majority, he was hoping to secure a very substantial and powerful minority whose voice would be effective in practice.

WILL THEY ACCEPT MINISTERSHIP?

"But will your new Party accept Ministerships if they are offered?" asked our Representative.

In reply Mr. Desai said:—

"The Swarajists cannot accept them but the other parties can. The question is whether any member of the National Party will accept the Ministership without laying down conditions to be determined by the members whose support he relies upon. But in the first place I don't think the Government will be prepared to accede to the conditions laid down by our Party and naturally they will make their selections from among the other parties ready to join hands with them, under whatever conditions. Our main object, however, is to form a strong nationalist party, effectively to oppose any measure of the Government, which, in the opinion of the Party, is not conducive to the welfare of the public and thus to save the Presidency from future ruination and bankruptcy. These are the general lines as occur to me but they are subject to modification by the Party as a whole.

WHO ARE THE PROBABLE MINISTERS?

Asked to make his forecast about the allotment of different portfolios, Mr. Desai observed that the Government would, most probably, continue the same Ministers and try to carry on their functions with the support of the Government Bloc, Sind Mahomedans and some of the Non-Brahmins. That would give them a working majority. Mr. Desai opined that with such Ministers the Government was likely to be more or less a bureaucratic Government and not a representative one.

PRESIDENT'S POST UNCERTAIN.

Mr. Desai was rather reluctant to hazard any guess on the selection of Council's President. He said there were some members in the field already. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola was not yet nominated and that made the guess still more hazardous. Mr. Desai could, however, say that the chances of Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desai seemed to be greater. Referring to the Presidentship of his new Party he stated that the question would be decided in the open meeting of the party.

DR. PARANJPYE WITHOUT FOLLOWING.

Interrogated as to the prospects of Dr. Paranjpye, Mr. Dadubhai Desai remarked that a man of Dr. Paranjpye's position would not expect any Ministership with the scanty following he had. He was of opinion that the persons holding progressive views should not seek Ministerships unless their demands were granted by the Government. They should have their own terms and not the terms fictated to them by the Government. That was, according to him, the meaning and theory of the cult of Responsivism. He was sure of the Responsivists joining the New Party, specially because their demands were not to be satisfied by the Government. The Responsivists would not vote for the exorbitant taxation and fill the coffers of the Government who had given an abundant proof of a spirit of reckless expenditure in the past. The Independents were out for a policy of drastic retenchment of expenditure and reduction in taxation and hence they would also willingly join the New Party.

A DELICATE CONTINGENCY?

Our Representative asked:—

Suppose in future you happen to scrape together a sufficient majority to defeat the hostile Ministry on a major issue. The Government, if they at all resort to ordinary Parliamentary procedure conventionally followed in the western countries, will call upon you, the opposing majority, to form the new Ministry. You very well know that the Swarajist members of the New Party cannot back up any Ministry under the party obligations. It is quite likely that the Swarajists' opposition, nay even their neutrality, may turn your majority into a minority again. Have you reckoned with such a contingency, and, if so what measures with you devise to meet it?

Mr. Dadubhai Desai's answer was: "The policy of the Swaraj Party, so far as I know, is to obstruct all Government measures but the experience of the late Council and the Assembly has shown that the Swarajists will not, in future, oppose those measures which are in their opinion, conducive to the welfare of the country as a whole. It is quite possible that the Swaraj Party may not oppose for the sake of opposition, the measures affecting the Transferred Departments, but they will certainly oppose such actions of the Ministers, even though the Ministers' may be from the New Party, as, in their opinion, are detrimental to the good of the country."

NO SELECTION ON COMMUNAL BASIS.

Questioned on the policy of the Government to make their selections on communal basis, Mr. Desai declared that the policy had been a failure in the past. The communities for whose benefit the partiality was shown, had not benefited in the least. Not a single new school had been opened, not a hospital, nor a dispensary. The taxation over the very communities had also been resorted to. The rural folk were as backward as ever. Their burdens had increased and their business had deteriorated. In his opinion, the Government of the Bombay Presidency on communal basis had not proved a success, nor would it ever. It had simply allowed a bureaucratic Government to continue and grow stronger.

A SURPRISE VISIT

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

The members of the Royal Commission on Agriculture headed by the Marquess of Linlithgow paid a surprise visit yesterday to the village of Pitkkolghat in the 24 Parganas District. The members visited the homesteads of the cultivators inspecting their grain stores, vegetable gardens and cattle sheds. Mr. J. N. Gupta, I.C.S, acted as interpreter in their conversations. In reply to the Chairman one of the cultivators said that he had five bighas of land and owed about two hundred rupees for which he was paying interest of four annas in the rupee.—A. P.

RAINFALL ON THE FRONTIER

SIMLA, Dec. 5.

The western disturbance has intensified and caused general rain in Baluchistan the North-west Frontier Province and the hills of Kashmir and a few falls in the plains of the North Punjab.

Chief amounts.—Fort Sandeman, Parachinar, Drosh and Dras half an inch, Sonamarg one, Murree three quarters, Rawalpindi a half. The temperature remains high over the Punjab and the Kumaon Hills.

Forecast.—Decrease in Baluchistan.—A.

BENGAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

BASANTI DEVI ELECTED PRESIDENT.

MR. SEN GUPTA NOT FOR RE-ELECTION.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

Sreemati Basanti Devi, wife of late Mr. C. R. Das, has been elected President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee in the place of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta who did not offer himself for re-election.—A. P.

MEETING DISTURBED BY HOOLIGANS.

POLICE EFFECT FIVE ARRESTS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

A serious disturbance was created again this evening when the adjourned meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee was held to elect office-bearers for the next year. It is stated that the crowd consisting of some rowdies wanted to enter the hall where the meeting was held without admission cards, and they were prevented by the man at the gate from entering. As a result of this a quarrel ensued and the mob became furious. A regular fussilade of brickbats and stones were pelted from the streets and volunteers were belaboured with sticks. Glass windows were smashed and the whole work of the meeting was stopped for a considerable time. The situation became so menacing that police were at once phoned for and but for their timely arrival the situation would have gone out of control. Four men were seriously injured including one press representative. Police arrested five men.

The general meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee was then resumed, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, the out-going President presiding. Mr. Sen Gupta at the outset remarked that for private reasons he did not offer himself for re-election as President for the forthcoming year. Mrs. C. R. Das was unanimously elected President. Mr. Nirmal Chandra Chandra, M.L.A., and M. Wahib Hossain were elected Vice-Presidents and Mr. Anilbaran Roy, who was recently released from jail, was elected Secretary. Sixty members were next elected from the Executive Committee including twenty elected uncontested including Messrs. J. M. Sen Gupta, T. C. Goswami and S. C. Bose.—A. P.

PUNJAB CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

PRESIDENT'S DECISION CHALLENGED

LAHORE, Dec. 5.

A meeting of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee was held this afternoon, Lala Dunichand presiding about 35 members were present. Representatives whose election has been disputed, were not allowed.

Mr. Tilokchand Kapur moved and Parasram Sharma seconded that the compromise agreement be approved allowing the office bearers and the Executive Committee of the Punjab Congress Committee and the Punjab representatives to the All India Congress Committee temporarily to continue till the end of January pending the award of the arbitrators appointed by the All-India Congress Committee.

Moffusil representatives expressed opinion that they were fully competent to proceed with the business of the adjourned meeting namely the co-option of 25 members. Mr. Shiv Dutt of Muzaffargarh moved and Messrs. Nandlal of Jaranwala and Kewalkrishna of Multan supported that the house to proceed with the business.

Mr. Tilokchand Kapur seeing that the sense of the house was against the compromise resolution withdrew it.

At this stage, Lala Dunichand, President, adjourned the meeting till 12th December. His decision was challenged by several members whereupon he and several others left the meeting. 25 members remained and they elected Bawa Guarasingh to the chair and elected 19 out of 25 persons as co-opted members and adjourned till 12th December.—A. P.

PUDUKOTTA PEOPLES' CONFERENCE

RESOLUTIONS REGARDING SUCCESSION.

MADRAS, December 4.

At the Pudukotah Peoples' Conference a resolution requesting that the Rajah should return to the State and reside permanently and that the son of the Rajah by his Australian wife should be recognised as heir to the State was turned down by an overwhelming majority of about 400 delegates, only three voting for the resolution asking that the question of succession to the State should be settled immediately and in consonance with the Hindu Law and tradition of the Hindu State was passed unanimously. The resolution urging immediate Prohibition supporting Khaddar and other cottage industries defining the goal of Conference to be democratic Swaraj that Legislative Council should be wholly elective with supreme powers of legislation and complete control of purse were passed.—A. P.

FALL IN COTTON PRICE.

EFFECT OF GENERAL STRIKE

ENGLISH COMPANIES' HEAVY LOSSES.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Bad cotton trade has aggravated the fall in the price of cotton. The general strike and coal stoppage are said to be the cause of the loss of 375,000 sterling for the year ending August 1926, reported by subsidiaries of amalgamated Cotton Mills Trust including Horrockses' Crewdson Company. Steps are being taken to write down the capital of the latter by 1,395,000 to meet the accumulated losses due to depreciation of trading stocks.—Reuter.

BACK FROM AMERICA.

QUEEN MARE CHEERED BY CROWDS

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Bukharest.—Queen Marie arrived here to day from her tour in America and she was met at station by the King, Government members, Civil and Military authorities. Their Majesties were loudly cheered by large crowds. Eminent French Surgeon Professor Hatmann and X Ray Specialist Doctor Regaurd have arrived here They went to Palace to-day and subsequently issued a communique in the course of which they state that Sigmoiditis from which king is suffering has not changed His Majesty's general condition is satisfactory.—Reuter.

NEW BRITISH MINISTER TO CHINA.

MR. LAMPSON APPOINTED.

RUGBY, December 5.

Mr. Lampson, the new British Minister to China is proceeding from Shanghai via Nanking to Hankow where he will probably arrive on Tuesday. The British Government have given Mr. Lampson a wide latitude to deal with the situation and his decision to visit Hankow is regarded by the Press as a wise move. He will proceed later to Peking where, however, no Government exists at present to which his credentials could be presented.

In his first public statement since reachtish, American and Chinese members of the ing China, Mr. Lampson addressing the Bri-Shanghai Union Club declared that he had come with an open mind and simply wanted fair play all round. The only thing the British required was to be allowed to live and trade peacefullyl in China.—B. O. W.

FOREIGN TRAVEL UNNECESSARY.

DR RAY'S INTERVIEW WITH MYSORE RAJA

MADRAS, Dec. 5.

"The Hindu" publishes the account of an interview which Acharya P. C. Ray is said to have had with the Maharajah of Mysore. The chief topic of the conversation seems to have been constitutional reform. To Acharya Ray's suggestion that the Maharajah had not travelled abroad, His Highness is reported to have replied that it was unnecessary to travel abroad to know how to govern. Acharya Ray is also reported to have told the Maharajah that the whole of India was watching with interest the experiment of constitutional reforms in Mysore.—F. P.

ARMY SQUASH RACQUETS FINAL.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

In the Princes' Club Army Squash Racquets Final, Lieutenant Scott Chad (First Coldstream) (Holder), beat Captain C. Christie (Artillery) by 9|3, 9|2, 9|3.—Reuter's Special.

SIR W. JOYNSON-HICKS INDISPOSED,

RUGBY, Dec. 4.

Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Home Secretary who was absent from the House of Commons yesterday is now stated in a medical bulletin to be suffering from the strain of work of the past few months. He has been advised to cancel all his engagements between now and Christmas.—B. O. W.

EARTHQUAKE IN CAUCASIA.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Paris.—"Matin's" Moscow correspondent states that 50 persons have been killed and five hundred have been injured as the result of an earthquake shock which has destroyed Kapli, village in Caucasi.—Reuter.

HINDU DELEGATION TO VICEROY.

MADRAS, December 4.

The Viceroy has consented to receive a deputation of Hindus who are opposed to the Hindu Religious Endowments Act at Delhi on the 13th. Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar will lead the deputation.—Free Press.

PARSI-EUROPEAN ALL OUT FOR 252.

M. C. C.'S COLLAPSE IN SECOND VENTURE.

JAMSHEDJI AND HOWLETT DISMISS 9 FOR 89

PARSI-EUROPEAN XI.		M. C. C. XI.	
1st Innings	252	1st Innings	334
		2nd Innings	135

On the resumption of the game on Sunday, the batsmen did not show any enterprise. Mercer who opened the bowling scattered Gandhi's wicket and Phillips who followed was caught by Parsons after hitting two balls only. Colah played a safe innings.

Soon after lunch, the combined team were all out for 252 runs.

After lunch play added only 95 runs, and the Parsi-European XI were left 82 runs short of the Visitors' 1st innings.

The visitors then entered upon their second venture, which, however, was disastrous for them. Jamsedji bowled clean, and wickets began to fall in quick succession. When the stumps were drawn the M.C.C. had only 135 runs.

VISITORS DISMISSED CHEAP.

As before, the arena was packed when the M. C. C. played the combined Parsi-European Eleven on Saturday and Sunday. With his usual luck Gilligan won the toss and sent in Brown and Wyatt to open the innings. It was an inauspicious start for Brown was dismissed when only four runs had been registered; but Tate joined Wyatt and matters were considerably improved, for sixty runs had been added before Wyatt was dismissed. Tate batted carefully and when Pearsons at length joined him the runs came in steadily and their partnership put on 78 runs. Parsons played a useful innings of 73 in a cool and collected manner which is so characteristic of him. Especially creditable was the performance of Tate who scored 133 runs. There was another good partnership, this time between Parsons and Gilligan, which realised 70 runs. Gilligan's display was immensely appreciated. The M. C. C. Skipper has the peculiarity of being forceful, even in defensive tactics, and this is a style which is attractive. Eckersley remained unbeaten with a score of 40 when the side was dismissed for 334 runs. The batting has been of a sedate character and it was a great disappointment to see Earle dismissed early. Meyer and Howlett had bowled though without much luck but Jamsedji was very destructive.

The local team began their innings when only forty-five minutes of play remained, and B. Kapadia and Gandhy gave the spectators a trying time, so much so, that the latter at last broke out into gentle sarcasm. On Sunday the batting improved and Colah and Doli Kapadia both passed the half-century.

The latter, in fact, was the stylist of the side. He hit several fine drives and seemed capable of doing still better. Tate and Astill bowled well and the batsmen could not get runs easily. The whole side was dismissed for 252. Wyatt in the deep field deserves special mention for his excellent fielding.

At 3.30 the M.C.C. began their second venture, but disaster awaited them, for the first two wickets when only five runs had been added. Wickets continued to fall in quick succession until Tate and Boyes stayed the rot and added 53 runs. Surely Brown is the unluckiest batsman imaginable. Just when he appeared comfortable Kapadia held him behind the wicket off Howlett. After this there was a procession and the side was disposed of for 135, the last man being bowled in the last over. For this disaster Jamsedji and Howlett were mainly responsible. Howlett bowled with great speed and his length was better than it had ever been before. Jamsedji on the other hand was great. He varied length, pace and spin in a manner which left the batsmen guessing at all times. To treat him lightly was fatal, and daring ones paid the penalty. In short he used every trick possible and at the end of the innings could show the proud analysis of 5 wickets for 43 runs. B. Kapadia justified the confidence which is placed in him as a capable wicket-keeper for he gave a good exhibition behind the sticks and accounted altogether for six victims. With due respect to the bowling, of course, one could not help thinking that the visitors were not taking their second innings seriously. There was an enthusiastic demonstration after the match when crowds besieged the pavilion, pushing and cheering, and it was some time before they dispersed.

Play opened quietly on Sunday, both batsmen showing no enterprise, and at the end of 15 minutes only 4 runs had been added to the overnight score. Mercer who had opened from the Police Court end soon scattered Gandhi's wickets, (35-2-9) Phillips came out to replace him but after batting two balls he snicked a bumping one from Mercer into Parsons' hands (35-3-0) Doli Kapadia opened his account with a fine off drive to the boundary. At the other end Colah put away Tate to the leg boundary and glanced the last ball of the over prettily to leg. After playing Mercer cautiously for half-an-over Doli lifted him to the long boundary. The field had hitherto been kept close in but now Earle moved out into the country. Colah played out a maiden over from Tate, who was bowling very well, and Doli sneaked a single. A neat glance to leg brought Colah the maximum and raised the score to the half-century. Doli greeted this with a hit to the screen and then stole the over by taking a single. With these two batsmen together the cricket was livening up and runs came at a good rate. Doli drove Mercer to the off for four and sent him to the square leg for a like number. Boyes replaced Mercer and conceded three runs to Kapadia. Gilligan earned applause with some excellent fielding. Astill came on at the Gymkhana end, a single being obtained off his first over. A series of singles and a four by Colah hoisted 80 on the board. The quality of the bowling had caused play to slow down. Boyes especially was sending down good stuff and both batsmen were fortunate in escaping being caught. Doli caused a diversion by driving the left hander to the screen, cutting him into the gully for four, and then glancing him for a like number.

Colah sent up the first century by driving the other bowler to the pavilion, and then swung him to leg where Wyatt fielded the ball well. Stepping in front of a slow one from Astill Doli pulled him to the leg boundary and with another single reached his individual half-century. A hard drive along the carpet brought Colah four runs, Tate and Eckersley making a good effort to reach the ball. When Mercer came on at the south end Colah glanced him for a brace, followed by a single, while Doli drove him to the screens. The latter crossed over to face Astill who replaced Boyes. The first ball proved fatal for Kapadia drove it straight into the hands of Parsons at mid-on (121-4-55). The retaining batsman had played a safe innings and had helped to stay the rot at a critical period. The partnership had realised 86 runs. Meyer took his place at the crease and singles were scored by each batsman. A four to leg by Colah raised 130 on the board. Meyer drove Mercer's first ball straight to the screens and then lifted him for another four. A lucky snick brought him a third boundary in the same over and he then crossed over to the other wicket by means of a bye. Two more singles and Constable came on from the pavilion end. The first was dispatched to the long boundary. In swinging out to the next Meyers skied the ball, but was dropped by Brown, the incident resulting in two runs. Constable was sending them down with great speed, the ball bumping a lot. Astill bowled a no-ball to Meyer, but in the same over the latter lifted the ball into the country where he was held by Astill (156-5-21). Vajifdar opened his account with a single off the fast bowler. The lunch interval arrived soon after.

AFTER LUNCH TIME

On resumption after lunch Vajifdar faced the bowling of Astill who opened from the Bori Bunder end. The first ball was lifted dangerously over Parsons' head, the field just failing to reach it. Colah drove the next to the long off boundary and then received a life at the hands of Tate who missed a difficult one at short leg. The batsman took a single for this and reached his own half-century. At the other end Tate had a boundary hit off his bowling by each batsman. In attempting to hit Astill out of the ground Colah was held by Boyes near the leg-boundary (173-6-51). The retiring batsman had played a patient innings lasting a little over two hours. Cheers greeted the appearance of Travers who was next man in. Astill bowled slower than usual but Vajifdar was not to be deceived. He despatched the first ball to the square boundary, hit a long boundary, and then obtained three for a hard drive into the country, which Astill chased and stopped in splendid fashion.

He next raised Tate into the slips but there was no fielder near. The skipper sent 190 up with a fine off stroke to the boundary and then survived an appeal for a catch behind wicket by Brown. Travers obtained another four off Tate and then five runs were scored as the result of an overthrow when Vajifdar hit a single. The skipper returned a low one to Astill who just failed to hold what would otherwise have been a splendid catch. The second century having been hoisted Tate got an immediate result with the new ball, for he completely beat Vajifdar (202-7-30). Cullen started with a snick to the leg boundary. Mercer took over from Astill at the north end, one run being scored in his first over.

In Tate's next over Travers gave an easy chance in slips to Astill who failed to hold the ball. Cullen scored three boundaries off Mercer but lost his wicket in the next over when Mercer brought off a fine catch at leg, Tate being the bowler (222-8-17) Howlett opened with a hit to leg, the batsmen running four runs for it. Three singles and a brace put 230 on the board. Travers pulled Tate to the leg boundary and Astill, who had relieved Mercer, conceded a single to Howlett. Travers skied the ball to Earle but was missed. Tate again drew blood, for he got through Howlett's defence with a real fizzer. (238-9-8). Jamshedji played out the over and then Travers with his phenomenal luck was again dropped by Earle. Jamshedji sent Astill to the leg boundary and the pressmen laid down their pencils to clap. Jamshedji seemed pleased with this, for he scored another four in the same manner. Each batsman scored a single and a hit to leg for three by the skipper caused 250 to be hoisted. The innings came to a close when the left-hander gave Gilligan a soft one off Tate's bowling. (252-10-9). The innings had lasted four hours.

M. C. C—2ND INNINGS.

A BAD START.

Eckersley and Wyatt were sent out to open the second innings for the M. C. C. the former facing the bowling of Meyer who was entrusted with the attack from the pavilion end. A bye realised four runs and Eckersley obtained a single with a stroke to the off. Howlett met with immediate success, for, in stepping out to him, Eckersley touched the ball into B. Kapadia's hands (5—1—1).

Chichester-Constable had to retire without scoring, Howlett getting him caught by Vajifdar (5—2—0).

Earle was welcomed with an enthusiastic reception by the crowd,

Three singles gave place to a four which Earle lifted over the bowler's head and the first decade appeared. Wyatt at the other end scored a boundary with a leg hit followed by a single and Earle faced Meyer who bowled the last ball into the wicket-keeper's hands. Howlett sent down a maiden over to Wyatt. Earle hit a good length ball from Meyer to the off for a single, Cullen returning smartly. Wyatt hoisted the second decade by chopping the same bowler into the gully for the maximum.

Earle hit a long four, snicked another to leg and then lifted Howlett into the country when Phillips could not judge his distance. Two more singles were scored then Wyatt hooked Meyer round to the leg boundary and the tea interval arrived with the score at 39 for 2 wickets.

WICKETS FALL CHEAP.

Howlett began to bowl from the police-court end and Earle placed him to the off for a single. Owing to the fact that Kapadia was standing well back for the fast bowler, Wyatt stood a foot out of his crease and hit a good four. Jamsedji was put on to bowl from the other end. In his first over Earle lifted him long off where Howlett held him safely (44—3—18).

Brown began with two fours and a single off the fast bowler but there was another disaster in store for the M. C. C. In jumping out to hit the slow bowler, Wyatt was clean bowled (54—4—22). Jamsedji was bowling splendidly and almost unplayable. Boyes took his place at the crease and played the over. After hitting Howlett to leg for four Brown touched one into B. Kapadia's hands (58—5—13).

Parsons sneaked a single off his first ball and Boyes hoisted 60 by placing Howlett to leg for a single. With his next ball the fast bowler scattered Parsons' wickets. (60—6—1).

A GOOD PARTNERSHIP.

Tate succeeded him and Boyes hit a four. The bowling had been of a high order thus far. Two singles gave place to a four when Tate hit Howlett to the screens. Jamsedji tempted Boyes out of his crease but Kapadia missed an opportunity of stumping. Boyes got his revenge by hitting the bowler for two successive fours and then took a single to face the other bowler. Vajifdar relieved Howlett from the north end. With a hook stroke Boyes dispatched him to the leg boundary and after a single had been scored Tate obtained two more boundaries off him. Boyes earned applause when he hit Jamsedji on to the pavilion and one more run caused the first century to appear after 75 minutes of play. Tate returned a stiff one to the slow who dropped the catch.

THE COLLAPSE.

A series of singles and a four to leg by Boyes put 110 on the board. Boyes had been jumping out to the slow bowler thus far, but this eventually proved fatal. Jamsedji deceived him with a puzzler and B. Kapadia had no difficulty in stumping him (113—6—37). This had been a good partnership, which had added 53 runs. Astill was next man in. Tate gave a difficult chance to Doli Kapadia at leg but survived. Runs came in quietly until the partnership was broken when Vajifdar caught Astill off his own bowling (128—8—12).

Gilligan joined Tate and both batsmen indulged in a bit of humour which appealed to the spectators. After a few more singles Tate jumped out to Jamsedji and was stumped by Kapadia (134—9—23). Mercer sneaked a single off his first ball but Gilligan was bowled by Jamsedji in the last ball of the over, (135—10—2).

M. C. C.—(1st Innings.)

G. Brown, c. Colah, b. Meyer	0
R. E. S. Wyatt, c. B. Kapadia, b. Vajifdar	11
M. Tate c. Howlett, b. Jamsedji	133
G. S. Boyes, b. Howlett	11
J. H. Parsons, c. Vajifdar, b. Jamsedji	73
W. E. Astill, l.b.w. Vajifdar	4
G. F. Earle, c. B. Kapadia, b. Jamsedji	16
A. E. R. Gilligan, c. Colah, b. Jamsedji	25
P. T. Eckersley, not out	40
R. C. Chichester-Constable, c and b Jamshedji	7
J. Mercer, c Howlett, b Jamshedji	0
Extras	14
Total	334

EUROPEANS AND PARSEES.

S. N. Gandhi, b Mercer	0
B. Kapadia, c Parsons, b Boyes	13
S. H. Colah, c Boyes, b Astill	51
G. C. Phillips, c Parsons, b Mercer	0
D. K. Kapadia, c Mercer, b Astill	55
R. J. O. Meyer, c Wyatt, b Astill	21
H. J. Vajifdar, b Tate	30
F. G. Travers, not out	24
W. J. Cullen, c Mercer, b Tate	17
B. Howlett, b Tate	8
R. J. Jamsedji, c Gilligan, b Tate	9
Extras	15
Total	252

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mercer	19	2	72	2
Wyatt	4	1	7	0
Astill	22	6	78	3
Boyes	10	3	27	1
Tate	18	7	45	4
Chichester-Constable	3	0	8	0

M. C. C.—2nd INNINGS.

P. T. Eckersley, c B. Kapadia, b Howlett	1
R. E. S. Wyatt, b Jamsedji	22
R. C. Chichester-Constable, c Vajifdar, b Howlett	9
G. F. Earle, c Howlett, b Jamsedji	12
G. Brown c B. Kapadia, b Howlett	13
G. S. Boyes, St. B. Kapadiai b Jamsedji.	37
J. H. Parsons, b Howlett	1
M. Tate, St. B. Kapadia, b Jamsedji	23
W. E. Astill, c and b Vajifdar	12
A. E. Gilligan, b Jamsedji	2
J. Mercer, not out	1
Extras	5
Total	135

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Meyer	5	0	17	0
Howlett	8	2	46	4
Jamsedji	11	2	43	5
Vajifdar	7	1	24	1

THE HINDU TEAMS' REWARD.

Messrs. Narotham Bhawoo & Co., the well-known jewellers at Shaikh Memon Street, honoured the players of the Hindu Team which met the M. C. C. in the first fixture of the present season's cricket matches, in appreciation of the splendid stand that the Hindus put up against the visitors. They have awarded a gold medal to each player of the Hindu Team at their residence at Girgaum on Saturday evening.

GOLD MEDAL TO NAIDU

The Sahakari Manoranjan Mandal of the Social Service League will stage "Tratika"—("Taming of the Shrew" in Marathi)—on Tuesday the 7th instan at 9 p.m. at the Damodar Thackersey Mooljee Hall, Parel, when the Hindu Cricket Team will be congratulated on the fine stand they made against the M. C. C. and Mr. C. K. Naidu will be presented with a Gold Medal as mark of appreciation by the Parel public, especially the clerks and operatives employed in mills and factories, of his splendid performance with the bat. Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

REWARD TO BATSMEN

The Proprietors of the Imperial Cinema, Bombay, have decided to present one Gold Medal worth Rs. 100 to each Hindoo, Mahomedan and Parsi Batsman who will record century runs during the present cricket matches arranged with M. C. C.

M C. C. V. HINDUS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to the report of the match appearing in your issue of Wednesday the 1st instant to the effect that Mr. Bhopatkar was sent out to field as a substitute for Mr. Deodhar, I beg to point out that the statement is incorrect. There was no Mr. Bhopatkar on the field, but the gentleman who was sent out as a substitute for Mr. Deodhar was one Mr. Champak N. Mehta. He is a student of the St. Xavier College and scored a century against the Furguesson College in the last final college Shield Match. He is a promising colt and has been inviting attention of the Hindu Selection Committee. It was he who was working in the deep field and saved many runs for his side and his fielding merited general applause, and was commended in your paper.

You will, please therefore publish this correction in fairness to the said Mr. Mehta.

—Yours, etc.

KANTILAL THAKORDAS DESAI.

ANDAMANS COLONISATION SCHEME.

(Continued from previous page.)

The grievances of the Zemindars were many and the Democles' Sword of fresh taxation in the shape of death duties, and incometax was over them and without the sympathies of the popular party it was not possible to fight for the redress of their grievances.

TRIUMPH OF 'NATIONALISM.

After congratulating the country on returning a majority of members who were not wedded to communalism to the local Councils and to the Assembly the speaker paid a tribute to Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar for his good and selfless work and rejoiced that he was to be enthroned on the Congress gadi which he had so nobly earned by his strenuous and selfless service. The Swarajya Party, said the speaker, was the only well-organised, well disciplined political party in this country to-day. It had formulated a national demand and had placed it before Government for realisation. Co-operation would be impossible till the national demand was answered. Referring to Responsive Co-operation the speaker said that no longer could the country be fooled by conjuring up names. When the country had embarked on a solemn undertaking to place Government obstruction in constitutional fashion within on a better footing every party should at least give some time for the experiment of the Councils. After referring to various other matters the speaker expressed the hope that at the Gauhati Congress Mahatma Gandhi who had retired from political life for years would join their ranks and take his place to guide them in the struggle which they were to begin.

MINIMUM DEMANDS.

Referring to the expected Royal Commission the speaker said they had placed their minimum demand and they stood by it at all costs. They should not be satisfied till the minimum demand was granted.—A. P.

G. JOSEPH'S RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Dec. 5.

The proceedings of the Subjects Committee of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Conference which sat till late last night are reported to have been very heated. But the Tamil Nadu has affirmed its faith in the present programme of the Congress.

MR. G. JOSEPH'S RESOLUTION.

The resolution, recommending to the Assam Congress to lift the ban on Congressmen accepting offices was, of course, moved by Mr. George Joseph of Madura and its found some supporters from the no-change camp also. But the sense of the meeting was very strongly against it and Mr. Satyamurthi in a forcible speech gave expression to it. Eventually the resolution was withdrawn. The next resolution adopted related to the appointment of a committee for enquiring into the grievances of the people and taking effective steps for their redress. Another resolution asking for permission to launch individual civil disobedience was rejected.

A. I. C. C. MEMBERS.

The last meeting of the old Provincial Congress Committee was held this morning in the Mahajana Sabha Hall with Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar in the chair.

After the adoption of the annual report and election of new office-bearers with Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar as President and Mr. S. Satyamurthi as one of the Secretaries, the Committee elected the following members to the A. I. C. C:—

Mr. Syed Murthaza Sahib, Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan, Mr. Shafi Mohomed Basheer Ahmed, Mr. D. Kulandai, Mrs Sankarier, and Messrs. S. Satyamurthi, R. K. Shanmukam Chetty, C. Rajagopalachariar, A. Rangaswami Iyengar, George Joseph, C. Marudavanam Pillai, Sami Venkatachalaw Chetty, L. K. Tulasiram, K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, S. Muthiah Mudaliar, T. Adinarayana Chettyar, N. Srinivas Iyer, M. K. Acharya, C. Venkatarangam Naidu, O. Kandaswami Chetty, Bakthavasthalu Naidu, C. V. Venkataramana Iyengar and P. S. Venkatakrishna Pillai.

SWARAJ AS UNFETTERED INDEPENDENCE.

MADRAS, Dec. 5.

The only resolution which evoked much enthusiasm at the Tamil Nadu Conference which met again to-day, was that of the Congress creed. The resolution recommended to the Assam Congress to define Swaraj to mean full independence unfettered by any foreign control.

The mover, Mr. Subramania Iyer, N. C. O. worker, traced the changes in the Congress creed. One speaker suggested that the creed, if accepted by the Congress, would be the best answer to the British statesmen's attitude and if as a result of the change the Government would declare the Congress to be an illegal body, that would furnish best occasion for civil disobedience. No speaker opposed the resolution. It was put and declared carried, only one voting against it.—F. P.

H. E. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN MADRAS.

MANDALAY, Dec. 4.

His Excellency the Commander-in Chief inspected the troops at the station this morning and complimented them on their smart turn out and drill. In the afternoon accompanied by Lady Birdwood and staff he attended the military police sports. His Excellency took part in the officers' race and won the prize, coming in first. Lady Birdwood distributed the prizes to the successful competitors.

His Excellency and Lady Birdwood leave for Rangoon by Government launch "Chidwin" at nine to-morrow morning.—A. P.

FOREIGNERS SUFFERING FROM THEIR GREED.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON CHINA'S STRUGGLE.

LONDON, December 5.

"The Chinese are simply struggling for elementary and fundamental rights of every free and self-repecting nation", declared Mr. Lloyd George speaking at Bradford. He urged Britain to see that justice was done to China. He welcomed Sir A. Chamberlain's statement in the Commons but declared that great pressure was being brought to make the Government do something impulsive and provocative. He asserted that the record of Western civilisation in China was indeed black and that foreigners there were suffering from their own greed.—Reuter.

INTERPRETATION OF SINO-BELGIAN TREATY.

CHINA OPPOSED TO SUBMISSION TO HAGUE COURT.

LONDON, December 5.

Geneva.—Acting on instructions from Peking, Mr. Chu, Chinese representative on the League made a statement that China was firmly opposed to submission to The Hague Court of the question of interpretation of the Sino-Belgian Treaty as proposed by Belgium considering the controversy rather political than juridical. China nevertheless was prepared to bring the case before the League Assembly. The statement added that China was resolved to terminate all unequal treaties on their expiration and would not henceforth accept any proposal contrary to the principle of equality.—Reuter.

SEPARATE UNIVERSITY FOR BARODA.

COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

BARODA, Dec. 3.

The formation of a separate University at Baroda is now well nigh settled. The Commission appointed by His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar for this purpose is now busy drafting its report, which in all probability will be a unanimous one. The Commission, it is expected, will recommend to His Highness the establishment of a separate University at Baroda.

It seems the majority of the Commissioners are in favour of having a unitary University with powers to affiliate outside colleges. The Commission will also recommend the formation of separate faculties for Oriental Learning, Fine Arts including Music, and Technical Education.

The Report of the Commission will be ready in all probability by the end of this month and an announcement is expected on the occasion of His Highness' birthday, which falls on the 24th of March, 1927.—A.P.

PROCESSION WITHOUT LICENSE.

CONGRESS WORKERS FINED.

MADRAS, Dec. 4.

The Third Presidency Magistrate disposed a batch of cases arising out of the recent election Rowdyism. Three Congress workers were fined Rs. 5, Rs. 10/ and Rs. 5/- respectively for conducting a procession without license. One Justice worker was fined Rs. 5/- for having obstructed traffic by arranging chairs and tables in the public street in contravention of the Police Commissioner's prohibitory order.—F. P.

PROVISIONS OF HAGUE OPIUM CONVENTION

U. S. GOVT'S MEMORANDUM.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Geneva.—The United States Government has sent a new memorandum on opium and drugs to all the signatory states of the Hague Opium Convention drawing their attention to measures taken by the United States with a view to due observance of the provisions of the Hague Convention and complaining that the other states are not fulfilling their international obligations in the same manner.—Reuter.

STATUTORY COMMISSION AND NON-OFFICIAL EUROPEANS.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 4.

Another resolution favoured the exclusion from the Statutory Commission of the past or the present members of the official or non-official communities in India, but opinion was strongly expressed that the Council should press for the inclusion of a member of the non-Official British Community should any communal representative be appointed on the commission. The Conference called the attention of those directing commercial and industrial concerns to the necessity of assisting the British community in India to provide suitable representatives for public work and recommended that the Council should take further and more energetic steps to ventilate the problem in the correct quarters.—A. P.

BRITISH READY TO HELP CHINA.

LONDON, December 5.

Shanghai.—The new British Minister, Mr. Miles Lampson replying to a reception of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce stated that the British were ready to help China to remedy the chaotic situation, but this did not mean British intervention, of which there was no question.—Reuter.

THE BATTLE OF THE RATIO.

NO COMPROMISE ON THE ISSUE.

SIR BASIL'S WARNING.

Addressing the European Association at Cawnpore, Sir Basil Blackett, categorically denied the statement of Sir V. Sassoon, that agriculturists would be the main sufferers if the exchange ratio were fixed at 18d.

While affirming that there could be no compromise on the question of the ratio, the Finance Member vigorously defended his action of contracting currency and warned that the currency reform would be indefinitely postponed, if the ratio was not stabilised at 18d.

REPLY TO SIR V. SASSOON.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 4

"I deny categorically that the agriculturist whether as a producer or as a landless labourer suffers any net financial loss whatever, by the Government decision to stabilise the rupee at 1sh. 6d. On the contrary, I maintain that he makes a direct net financial gain, by escaping from the evils of the new period of instability and maladjustment of prices." So said Sir Basil Blackett, in course of a long speech, delivered at the European Association at Cawnpore. The speech was mainly devoted to explaining the Currency Commission's Report, with particular reference to the stability of exchange, which he said was the keynote of the Commission's recommendations. If India gained more by preferring to undergo rapid and violent fluctuations in the exchange, rather than in prices, during the abnormal period from 1917 to 1925, it did not follow said Sir Basil Blackett that the stability of prices was to be preferred to the stability of exchange, when times were more normal. Sir Victor Sassoon had challenged him to deny that agriculturist suffered a net loss, through the stabilisation of the rupee at 18sh. 6d. "I deny this categorically," he said, "and I recognise the truth of the truism that inflation and the consequent depreciation of commodity value of internal debts, favours the debtors at the expense of the creditor. This applies to all internal debts including that of the Government of India and raises much wider issues than the question of agricultural credit. Does Sir Victor advocate inflation as a means of wiping out or reducing internal debts? If so, why is he so modest as to propose the reduction of the value of the rupee to 18sh. 4d. only? It is not changes in the exchange value of the rupee but fluctuations in the internal prices and especially in the prices of food grains, which modifies upwards or downwards, the burden of agricultural indebtedness in favour of or against the debtor." It may be asserted without hesitation said Sir Basil Blackett that the outstanding debts incurred before 1916, the rise in prices from their prewar level, had had effect of improving the position of the agricultural debtor all along the line. What the agriculturist wanted above all, was stability of prices, and if stability of exchange was one of the factors which in normal times most assisted in securing comparative stability of prices, the agriculturists interest was all on the side of stability of the exchange.

EFFECTS OF 18d. RATIO.

Continuing the Finance Member said, that all over India men in all walks of life have seen, that with the exchange stable at 1s. 6d. the Railway rates have been and are being reduced, deficits in the provincial budgets are being turned into surpluses and recurring surpluses in the Central budget are being used to reduce provincial contributions. With the restoration of the stability of exchange at 1s. 6d. the cotton excise duty has been abolished and the wage earners in Bombay, and all over India industrial and agricultural labourers, the employes in Government establishments and in the commercial and the business houses pensioners in the villages and the shop hands in the towns, have felt some relaxation from the pressure of the high cost of living, which has been enhanced not merely because the world prices were high but also because the instability of exchange added largely and unavoidably to the costs of bringing the producers' goods to the consumers' door big industrial producers of India, mercantile interests, traders and business men of all kinds are equally claimants for a stable exchange. Instability and uncertainly restricted the volume of business of every kind. Even those bankers who were often thought to profit from instability, because in self protection, if for no other reason, and who were making larger profits on individual transactions in exchange when the rate was fluctuating widely, were delighted to be relieved of constant anxiety and uncertainty. They could do legitimate business without being driven to take a hand against their will in hazardous speculation.

FALSE CLAMOUR OF BOMBAY.

That section of Bombay itself, which is now campaigning with some acrimony against the 18d. ratio, has been loudest in its demand for the restoration of stability of exchange. It clamoured for it at a time when gold prices and sterling exchange in terms of gold were themselves very far from stable, and even to-day these gentlemen still profess to be demanding stability but at a rate which could only be arrived at by subjecting India to a new martyrdom of instability.

THE THREE MAIN FACTS

Proceeding Sir Basil explained the three main facts of the Committees recommendations. First the stability of exchange forthwith at ratio to gold, which would involve the least possible disturbance. Secondly stability of exchange henceforward by adoption of machinery for linking the rupee automatically to gold; and thirdly stability of exchange henceforward by entrusting control of the new machinery to unified control of that authority, which was most suitable and could be best equipped for the task in the interests of India as a whole. The first question was, Is the stability of exchange on balance best for India? The answer was in the affirmative. There was only one way in which the exchange could be kept stable at any fixed figure and this was by so regulating the supply of currency, that it shall neither be in excess of demand nor in deficit for the present, the duty of regulating the supply of currency fell on Government. In the last 9 months, a variety of causes had contributed to redundance of currency in India. If the adjustment of prices to 18d. ratio, was to be prevented from being disturbed this surplus had to be drawn off and this was what Government had been doing by contracting currency in India through sales of sterling, from the reserves, either to themselves for purposes of their London outgoing which was what transfers through paper currency meant) or to the public, and by paying off the Government of India rupee security held in reserves. In doing this the Government had been using reserves for the purposes for which they were kept. The fact that the rupee had been stabilised at 18d. and not at 16d. had no relevance to its connection.

CONTRACTION OF CURRENCY.

Continuing Sir Basil said, "If at the end of the last busy season, the *de facto* ratio had been 1s. 4d. and prices had adjusted themselves to that ratio, the amount of currency in India would necessarily have been proportionately greater, than it actually was since. In order to keep the ratio down to 1s. 4d. considerably more expansion would have been required, in the previous period. The same causes, which have led to the currency becoming surplus with the exchange at 1s. 6d. would have operated to make it correspondingly redundant at 1s. 4d. The hesitation due to nervous uncertainty in the market, because of agitation against 1s. 6d. is the only special cause, I can think of, which would not have been operative had the exchange been at 1s. 4d. The corresponding activity on the part of Government would therefore have been necessary to maintain the stability at 1s. 4d. and this would have meant a vigorous contraction of currency not less in amount than has been necessary at 1s. 6d. It is not because Government has chosen a particular figure at which to stabilize the rupee, that contraction has been necessary in particular conditions of this year. Contraction of currency would have been necessary to maintain stability at whatever rate might have been previously fixed on. The exchange value of a currency can never be kept stable, unless the authorities responsible for maintaining stability are ready to use the reserves fearlessly and effectively at the right moment and able by a wise use of their powers of controlling credit to keep demand for currency within bounds. Once the prices have been stabilised at a particular ratio between rupee and gold, there is no special difficulty in maintaing that ratio as compared with some other ratio, provided that reserves are ample and are rightly used.

RISKS OF A GOLD CURRENCY

Continuing, the Finance Member said that there could be no question of compromise as regards ratio, unless they were to compromise the whole question of early stability of exchange altogether. Even that group, which thought that it would benefit by 16d. ratio, would in the end lose more by a new cycle of disequilibrium, which they would recreate, and by a painful process of securing final stability at 16d. which would have to be begun all over again, before the new period of readjustment could be brought to an end. The attempt to introduce gold currency, now in India would involve India in dangerous risks and might well lead to a breakdown of the whole effort to establish gold standard in any form. Persistence of demand for its immediate introduction would only result in deferment of hopes of reform altogether. Concluding the Finance Member said, that the project for establishment of "reserve bank was of far-reaching importance and was indeed the corner stone of the edifice, which the Commission had planned. If control of currency and banking reserves and of currency and credit policy could not be concentrated in a strong Central bank, the danger of overinflating would be ever present and the Commission could not be responsible.—A. P.

SUCCESSFUL CONGRESSMEN.

P. P. B.

Madras gave an enthusiastic reception to S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Congress President elect is seen seated in the centre.

BIHAR AND ORISSA COUNCIL.

SWARAJISTS FORM STRONGEST PARTY

PATNA, Dec. 5.

Of forty-five seats in the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council hitherto filled, the Swarajists and their supporters hold twenty-five. They may form the strongest single group in the Council. Their heaviest loss has been in the Saran Mohammedan Rural constituency where Mr. Mazharul Haque, who was expected to lead the Congress party in the Council, was defeated by Mr. Mabarak Ali, sitting member who is an Independent.

The following further results are announced:—

South Bhagalpur Non-Mohammedan Rural.—Babu Kailash Beharilal (Congress) elected, defeating Kumar Ramanand Sinha.

North Bhagalpur Non-Mohammedan Rural.—Babu Rajendra Misra, sitting member (Congress) elected, defeating two opponents.

Arrah Non-Mohammedan Rural.—Babu Siteswari Prasad Sinha (Congress) elected, defeating Mr. Keshari Prasad Singh.

Bhagalpur Division Non-Mohammedan Urban.—Babu Rameshwar Narain Agarwal (Congress) elected, defeating Mr. T. Lall, the sitting member.—A. P.

MR. MAZHARUL HAQUE DEFEATED

PATNA, Dec. 4.

Bhagalpur Mahomedan Rural:—Khan Bahadur S. M. Naim (sitting member) elected, defeating Mr. Abdul Aziz Khan.

South Santal Parganas Non-Mahomedan rural:—Babu Rameshwar Lal Marwari (sitting member Congress) elected, defeating Babu Narasingha Chandra Nandy.

Saran Mahomedan rural:—Mr. Mubarak Ali (sitting member) elected, defeating Mr. Mazharul Haque leading Congressman of the province.—A. P.

South Shahabad rural constituency: Kumar Rajivaranjan Prasad (Independent), North Manbhum constituency: Gunendranath Roy (Independent).

West Patna non-Mahomedan rural: Babu Jajandhari Singh sitting member (Independent Congress Party) elected 4,203, Babu Dasu Sinha (Independent) 3,546, Pandit Punyadewa Sharma (Congress) 373. Pandit Sharma forfeits his security.

East Patna non-Mahomedan Rural: Babu Gur Shaya Lal, the sitting member (Congress) elected 4,692, Babu Rajeswarai Prashad Sharma 2,640.

Patna non-Mahomedan Urban: Rai Brijraj Krishna (Congress) elected 1,929, Maharaja Bahadur of Hathwa, the sitting member 1,360.

East Monghyr non-Mahomedan Rural: Babu Shri Krishna Sinha (Congress) elected 2,334; Rai Bahadur Lachmi Prasad Sinha, the sitting member 813, Babu Fateh Bahadur Singha 186. The last named forfeits his security.

South West Monghyr non-Mahomedan Rural: Kumar Kalika Prasad Singh (Congress) elected 3,112; Maharaja Bahadur of Gidhaur, the sitting member 1,051.

North West Monghyr non-Mahomedan Rural: Babu Ram Charitra Singh (Congress) elected 1,347, Babu Kartic Charan Das 231.

Dharbhanga Mahomedan Rural: Maulvi Abdul Hamid Khan (Congress) elected defeating Maulvi Saidul Haque, the sitting member.—

Mr. Rameshwar Dutt, Independent Congress Party candidate has been elected from South Champaran Rural constituency.—A. P.

POSITION OF PARTIES.

Out of 71 elective seats for the general constituencies of Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, 29 have so far been filled including unopposed returns. Out of this Swarajists have captured 15, Independent Congress have 3 and the remaining eleven have gone to non-party men. Including the University Constituency Swarajists have so far secured 16 seats. In the last Council Swarajists numbered only nine, 5 Swarajists losses are reported.—A. P.

RESULTS OF U. P. ELECTION

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 3.

Results of elections for the local Council so far announced show that out of 91 successful candidates 16 were unopposed whom 9 were Non-Muslims and 7 Muslims. Of the contested seats 53 Non-Muslims, 21 Muslims and one European have been returned. Seventeen Swarajists have so far been returned, two of whom are Moslims. Of the others majority have not declared definitely their political creed. A large

Mr. S. M. Rahman is returned unopposed to the C. P. Council from the Muslim Urban Constituency of Berar.

number describe themselves as Independents really meaning Non-party, but presumably will either join the Liberals or the Independent Congress Party.—

Polling for one seat for the Oudh Muslim rural constituency in the Assembly has resulted as follows:—Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai (Swarajist) 1,065 votes; Mr. Azhar Ali (Independent) 956 votes; Nawab Abdullah Khan 388 votes. This seat was held in the previous Assembly by Sheik Mushir Hussain Kidwai (Swarajist).—A. P.

PUNJAB ELECTIONS

LAHORE, Dec. 4.

Khan Sahib Mahomed Saifullahkhan (sitting member) has been elected for Mianwali Mahomedan constituency in the local Council defeating Lieutenant Malik Muzaffarkhan.

Two other Mahomedan members have been re-elected from the Montgomery and Dera Ghazikhan Mahomedan constituencies. For the former Syed Mahomed Husain of Shergarh has been elected for the third time and for the latter Shaikh Faiz Mahomed has been elected defeating Sardar Mohamad Azamjankhan (Khilafatist).

The other sitting member who has been re-elected is Chaudhri Dulichand for Karnal non-Mahomedan constituency defeating his opponent Bharat Singh (pleader, Ambala City). In the Jhelum Mahomedan constituency Nawab Major Talib Mehdikhan has been elected. For the Rawalpindi Mahomedan constituency in the local Council, Risaldar Bahadur Nyrkhan has been elected defeating Subedar Major Farmanalikhan (sitting member). In the Gurgaon non-Mahomedan constituency, Rao Bhdr. Lieut. Balbir Singh Jagirdar Rewar has been elected defeating Rao Pophopsingh (pleader Gurgaon, sitting member).—A. P.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY MEMBERS.

28 SWARAJISTS RETURNED.

The following is a complete list of members elected so far to the Legislative Assembly. The total number of elected seats in the Assembly is 104, out of which the results of 82 seats have been announced. The Swarajists have succeeded in capturing 27 seats.

SWARAJISTS.

United Provinces.

Pandit Motilal Nehru.
Mr. Tasadduq Ahmed Khan Sherwani.
Mr Yusuf Imam.
Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Pandit Dwarka Prasad Misra.

BOMBAY.

Mr. V. J. Patel.
Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.
Mr. D. V. Belvi.

MADRAS.

Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar.
Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar.
Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar.
Mr. Duraiswami Iyengar.
Mr. Shanmukham Chettiar.
Mr. T. Prakasam.
Mr. M. K. Acharya.
Mr. V. V. Jogish
Mr. Perumal Naidu.
Mr. S. Sesha Iyengar.
Syed Murtuza Sahib.

BENGAL.

Mr. T. C. Goswami.
Mr. Nirmal Chandra Chander.
Mr Amarnath Dutt.
Mr. Satyendra Chandra Bose.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan.

ASSAM.

Mr. T R. Phookun.
Mr. Srish Chandra Dutt

BURMA.

U Tok Kyi.
U Hla Tun Bu.

NON-SWARAJISTS.

PUNJAB.

Lala Lajpat Rai.
Sardar Gulab Singh.

DELHI.

Lala Rangbehari Lal.

AJMER.

Rai Bahib Harbilas Sarda.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.
Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru.
Kunwar Ranunjaya Singh.
Babu Ghanshyam Das Birla.
Chaudhri Mukhtar Singh.
Lala Triloki Nath.
Munshi Iswar Saran.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Dr. B. S. Moonje.
Sir Hari Singh Gour.
Mr. M. S. Aney.

BOMBAY.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar.
Mr. N. C. Kelkar.
Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.
Sir Victor Sassoon.
Mr. Harchandrai Vishnidas.
Mr. S. N. Haji.

MADRAS.

Mr. Sarvothama Rao.
Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya.

BENGAL.

Mr. K. C. Neogy.
Mr. Bhabendra Chandra Roy.
Mr. Tarit Bhushan Roy.
Mr. Dhirendrakant Lahiri Chowdhury.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh.

BURMA.

U Khin Maung.

NON-SWARAJIST MAHOMEDANS.

BOMBAY.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah.
Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtullah.
Haji Abdullah Haroon.
Khan Sahib Mohamed Panahda Khan.

MADRAS.

Khan Bahadur Haji Abdullah Sahib.
Mr. Abdul Latif Farooki.

BENGAL.

Dr. A. Suhrawardy.
Mr. Kaheeruddin Ahmed.
Haji Ismail Khan Chowdhury.
Mr A. H. Ghaznavi.
Mr Ghulam Hussain Shah.
Mr. A. Azim.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan.
Maulvi Yakub.
Dr. L. K. Hyder.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Maulana A. H. Natique.

PUNJAB.

Mr. Abdul Haye.
Sir Zulfiqar Khan.

ASSAM.

Maulvi Karamat Ali.

EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Mr. T. Gavin Jones.

BENGAL.

Sir Darcy Lindsay.
Col. Crawford.
Mr. Arthur Moore.

BOMBAY.

Mr. H. G. Cocke.
Mr. George F. Sykes.

MADRAS.

Dr. Macphail.

ASSAM.

Mr. F. A. Toogood.

BURMA.

Mr. W S. Lamb.

GAZETTED M. L. A.'S.

DELHI, Dec. 3.

The following have been gazetted members of the Legislative Assembly:—Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimulla, Mr. N. C Kelkar, Mr. S. N. Haji, Mr. D. V. Dalvi, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. Haji Abdullah Haroof, Mr. W. M. P. Ghulam Kadir Khan Dakhan, Mr. T. C. Goswami, Mr. B. C. Roy, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Dr. A. Suhrawardy, Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, Haji Chawdri Mohd. Ismail Khan, Anwarul Azim, Mr. K. Ahmed, Mr. D. K. Lahiri Chawdhry, Mr. T. A. Sherwani, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Mr. D. P. Misra, Seth Jamnadas, Mr. Srischandra Dutta, Mr. P. A. Toogood, Mr. U. Khin Maung, Mr. U. Tok Kyi, and Mr. U. Hla Tun Pru.—A. P.

LABOUR REPRESENTATION IN LOCAL COUNCIL

It is reported that Government propose appointing a lady to the Bombay Council to one of the Labour seats.

BURYING THE HATCHET.

BOMBAY'S LEAD.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" of Lucknow, whose policy is controlled by Pandit Motilal Nehru writes:

The news from Bombay that a sincere effort is being made there to bury the hatchet between the Swaraj Party and the Responsive Co-operation Party is very encouraging. The close of the election fight, it would appear, is opening in Bombay a new chapter in which propaganda against personalities has ceased to find a place. It was quite in the fitness of things, that the Congress House should have been the venue of this meeting and that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee should have been the moving spirit behind the effort at reconciliation. The Responsivists and the Independent Congress Party should remember that the Congress is sufficiently broad to include all shades of opinion. As Mrs. Sarojini Naidu happily expressed it "Parties are the luxury of free countries." The supreme need of the present moment is a closing up of the ranks of all parties that are prepared to fight the bureaucracy. The petty squabbles of the election fray should be forgotten in the desire for the freedom of the country. India certainly is not so bankrupt of political wisdom that the combined efforts of the leaders at the ensuing Congress will not be able to evolve a common policy and platform acceptable to all parties, from which vantage ground resolute battle can be offered to the joint foe. The seed sown in Bombay will germinate and bear fruit at Gauhati—such is the earnest wish of every true Indian.

HIGHER INTERESTS OF COUNTRY.

MADRAS MINISTER'S PLEA FOR COMMUNAL HARMONY.

MADRAS, December 4.

Presiding over a function arranged in honour of a newly-elected Muslim M.L.A., Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswamy Mudaliar, newly appointed Minister of the Madras Council, put forward a strong plea for communal harmony.

He said: "While it is the duty of all representatives of the people in the Councils to safeguard the interests of the respective communities, they must also, as practical politicians, look to higher interests and the ideals of the country and endeavour to unify its people. We long for the day when our countrymen can shape the destiny of the Motherland, unaided by others. But it is impossible to realise that longing until there is amity and concord amongst the various classes of people in the country.—Free Press.

PROSECUTION OF MR. NARIMAN.

SIR LAWLESS HEPPER AS ACCUSED.

COMPLAINTS FOR DEFAMATION FILED.

SEQUEL TO BACK BAY ENQUIRY

The Government of India having, on the strong recommendation of the Government of Bombay, sanctioned the prosecution of Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. S. Baker, of Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitor, on behalf Mr. T. Harvey, Superintending Engineer of the Development appeared before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday and filed an information charging Mr. Nariman with defamation.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Bar-at-law representing Mr. Nariman appeared before the same Magistrate and filed an information charging Sir Lawless Hepper with Defamation.

The Magistrate ordered notices to be issued against the accused in such case returnable on January 14.

CASES TO BE HEARD ON JANUARY 11.

Mr. S. Baker, Solicitor of Messrs. Little and Co. appeared before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday morning and filed the following information on behalf of Mr. Thomas Harvey, the Superintending Engineer No. 1 of the Housing and Materials Division, Development Department.

"UGLY RUMOURS."

In the course of his information, Thomas Harvey states: On the 21st August, 1926, Mr. Nariman gave evidence before the Back Bay Enquiry Committee which was sitting at the Secretariat, Bombay, under the Chairmanship of Sir M. Visveswaraya. Mr. Nariman who gave evidence referred to statements made by him in the Council when dealing with what he charged as "a serious maladministration of public funds." In his written statement he quoted the following extract from his speech in the Council:

"I may tell the Government quite frankly and openly that there are ugly rumours in the city and the whole of the Presidency that higher staff and officers have been receiving secret commissions from manufacturers and this is the reason why in this instance the Department has incurred a loss of Rs. 3 lakhs."

The complainant was one of "the higher staff" and says that this statement of Mr. Nariman suggests that he among other officers in his grade was receiving secret commissions.

Mr. Nariman then proceeded to make the following statement:

"In one instance an Executive Engineer had prepared an Indent to be forwarded to manufacturers at Home for a large quantity of mild steel bars for concrete piles for the reclamation work and the size mentioned in the original indent by the Executive Engineer was 5|8". This figure was subsequently altered after the indent was prepared, but before it was despatched by the Superintending Engineer, into 7|8". The quantity required was about 1,200 tons, costing nearly three lakhs of rupees. The indent thus altered by the Superintending Engineer was sent to the Home firm and the bars arrived of the size and dimensions of 7|8", which were not required for the works. They were deposited in Matunga Surplus Depot and a fresh indent had to be sent with correct specifications and fresh consignment arrived, and the amount of nearly three lakhs of the first consignment was purely wasted. When the question was raised about it in the Council in the course of debate, the Development Director admitted it, but stated that the said alteration was due to a trifling error. No effort was made to explain how such "trifling error" could have occurred, particularly when the indent was originally correctly prepared by one engineer and deliberately altered by the superior, and no explanation was forthcoming.

"Further in order to pacify the Council and to show that this trifling error had not cost any loss, the Director stated that there was no less to Government, and he gave the Council to understand that they were utilised in some other works and had caused actually a saving. As I know that these bars which were recently indented were still lying in the Matunga Depot, I caused enquiries to be made some months after the statement and sent an intending purchaser to make enquiries from the Matunga Depot, as a result of which the Locomotive Engineer, Housing District, wrote back offering these and other steel bars for sale and inviting the purchaser to the Depot to have an inspection of the same. At the same time the Stores Department also supplied the said purchaser with a list of the bars available for sale and in which that were also included some bars in question of 7|8". This letter of the Executive Engineer inviting the purchaser for an inspection is dated Matunga, 26th January, 1925. Further comments on such an attitude are needless and I leave it to the Committee to draw its own conclusions."

The complainant is the Superintending Engineer referred to in the above Statement and Mr. Nariman referred to him by his name in his written statement as follows: "It is stated that Mr. Harvey, the Superintending Engineer was formerly getting only about R900 in Delhi."

The following questions were put to Mr. Nariman by the Committee during the enquiry:

Q: And you are not in a position to give the name of that gentleman?

A: I have mentioned the name of the Superintending Engineer.

Q: Was he alone or several others were associated with him, or any particular party?

A: Well, that is very easy for the Committee to find out.

The effect of this part of the written statement made before the Committee is that an Executive Engineer (Mr. Abdul Hamid had prepared an indent for mild steel bars for concrete piles mentioning the size required as 5.8" and this size was deliberately altered by the complainant into 7|8" which was the wrong size and that the complainant sent the indent thus altered to a Home firm (name not given) in order solely to benefit that firm although mild steel bars of 7|8" dimentions were not required.

ALLEGED ALTERED INDENT.

Mr. Nariman also refers in his written statement to a question asked by him in the Council and answered on the 24th October, 1924. In the reply given to Mr. Nariman's question he was informed officially in the Council that the Executive Engineer, (as is the fact) had omitted from his indent the steel bars necessary for making piles. The first statement therefore made by Mr. Nariman that the complainant has deliberately altered an indent is untrue and was untrue to the knowledge of Mr. Nariman at the time that he wrote the words complained above. Mr. Nariman also knew that the addition was made by complainant's superviser and not by the complainant although as the head of the office he had to accept responsibility. As the true facts are that a consolidated statement dated 5th August, 1922, was sent to the Superintending Engineer No. 4, Project, who was the officer whose duty it was to indent for the storage required. A letter was therefore addressed to that officer dated the 8th August, 1922, showing the additional number of steel bars which were required for foundation piles of the Worli chawls.

Later in his said written statement in referring to quantities of superfluous stores having been ordered but which were not required Mr. Nariman adds "coupled with that we have one instance where an indent is altered by a Superintending Engineer," meaning the complainant.

The subject of the enquiry before the committee was the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and Mr. Nariman in order to defame the complainant incorporated in his written statement matters which related to the Housing Materials Division of which the complainant was the Superintending Engineer in spite of the fact that from the reply given to him in the Council by the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, he must have known that these materials or stores were purchased for the chawls at Worli. The complainant had nothing to do at that time with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

Mr. Nariman on being questioned by the Committee repeated the defamatory imputations against the complainant in course of his oral evidence in the course of which Mr. Nariman stated that there was an alteration from 5|8 to 7|8" made deliberately by the complainant that it was not a mistake but that it was "an intentional" alteration in order that certain manufacturers might make some "earning" out of the order and when it was suggested to Mr. Nariman by a member of the Committee that it might have been a mistake he refused to accept the suggestion and said that the alteration was made by the complainant with "an ulterior motive" and that he had mentioned the complainant's name.

The complainant says that the imputations referred to above made against by Mr. Nariman are false.

In these circumstances the complainant states that Mr. Nariman in the month of August, 1926, at Bombay defamed him by making and publishing in his written statement and oral evidence the imputations hereinbefore set forth concerning him intending to harm or knowing or having reasons to believe that such imputations would harm the complainant's reputation and prays that process may be issued against Mr. Nariman and he may be dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate issued notice against Mr. Nariman.

SCANDALOUS INSINUATIONS.

MR NARIMAN CHARGES SIR LAWLESS HEPPER

Mr. Vicaji Barrister-at-Law on behalf of Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman presented an information before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court of Bombay on Saturday morning charging Sir Lawless Hepper, the ex-Director of Development with defamation. In the information it was stated:—

I the complainant abovenamed beg to state on oath as follows:—

I am a graduate in Arts and Law and have been enrolled as a pleader of the High Court of Bombay. My practice is usually confined to the police courts for the last about sixteen years.

About three years ago I was elected a member of the Bombay Legislative Council representing the Non-Mahomedan constituency of the city of Bombay (South). I am also a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Improvement Trust Committee.

The accused abovenamed has been the Director of the Bombay Development Department and as such has had that department under his management and control.

For several years past, shortly after the inception and creation of the Development Directorate and even long before I was elected a member of the Council I have criticised the policy, management and administration of the Development Directorate and had often had occasion to strongly criticise the same in the interests of the public both from the public platform and the press.

AN UNPLEASANT CRITIC.

I continued to be an unpleasant critic of the Department even after I became a member of the local Legislative Council. In October 1924 a resolution was passed at my instance in the Council demanding an independent inquiry through a non-official committee into the management and various other activities of the said department. During the annual Budget discussion also I had to refer to several instances exposing the gross mismanagement of the department and consequent waste of public funds.

In the due execution of my duties to the public and to safeguard their interest I had bona fide to adopt this attitude of criticism of and opposition to the said department after I had closely studied and thoroughly inquired into the working, control and management of the Department which was shown to have been conducted in a manner most detrimental to public interest and resulting in enormous waste of public funds.

AN OFFENSIVE EXPRESSION.

This uncompromising attitude of mine and particularly my persistent demands for a public non-official enquiry which was not granted by the Government in spite of the Council's resolution naturally caused great annoyance to the heads of the Department and engendered in them a bitter feeling of ill-will and malice towards me. So far as the accused was concerned this feeling was further accentuated by a personal grievance against me, in as much as his exorbitant salary of Rs. 6,000 a month was reduced to Rs. 4,000 as a result of this strong and persistent agitation of mine. As an instance of his inveterate ill-will towards me may be cited the occasion on which in the course of a debate on the subject in the Council he used a very personal unparliamentary and highly offensive expression towards me but had promptly to be called to order by the President and made to withdraw the same in the open Council.

In 1926 the Government of India appointed a Committee called the Back Bay Inquiry Committee, which amongst the terms of its reference included an inquiry into the administration and management of the said department. The said Committee commenced its sittings at the Secretariat in Bombay and invited members of the public to give evidence.

As I had for several years taken considerable pains to study the facts supplied to me and great interest in this matter of vital public importance I feel myself compelled to offer and give evidence before the Committee. I received a letter from the Committee in reply to my offer to give evidence, asking me to submit a written statement at the same time inviting me to give oral evidence. Another letter from the Committee called upon me to furnish all the particulars with names with regard to certain allegations of fraud and mismanagement that I had to make in one of my Council speeches.

In response to that invitation from the Committee I presented on August 21, 1926 a full and detailed statement dealing with the various activities of the department and specifying then the charges of favouritism mismanagement, misapplication of public funds, etc. In oral evidence before the said Committee I maintained the position I had taken up in my written statement.

In my written statement referring to the post held by the accused, I had to state as follows:—

"In this connection I would not be out of place first and foremost to mention about the Director himself who carried a salary of Rs. 6,000 which was the highest salary next to the Governor in the Province and is provided with a bungalow which cost 3½ lakhs. As a result of repeated protests the salary was only about two years ago reduced to Rs. 4,000. How was he qualified to be at the head of the largest work of reclamation in the world? Had he gained any experience or knowledge on this special subject in the course of his duties as an Agent of the G. I. P. Railway or as Controller of Munitions Board? He discharges all engineering responsibility, hence his duties mainly were only administrative i.e. similar to those discharged by the Chief Secretary Public Works Department with some additional autocratic powers. The Secretary's salaries usually do not exceed Rs. 2,000. Then why was he favoured with such an extravagant salary of Rs. 6,000 with a commodious palatial bungalow worth 3½ lakhs? Even the General Member who was supposed to be the head and controlled several other departments besides got a salary less than the Director."

"A CONVENIENT ASYLUM."

"These are some of the instances how this Department was used as a dumping ground for providing fat salaried posts for a number of officers at the cost of public funds. Government seems to have treated the Department as a convenient asylum for retired gentlemen. Sir G. Buchanan, retired Port Engineer is accommodated as a Consulting Engineer, Sir Lawless Hepper retired Agent to a Railway Company and retired Controller of Munitions, becomes Director with fat salary of Rs. 6,000 and a bungalow worth Rs. 3½ lakhs".

Again referring to the same subject in my oral evidence I stated as follows:—

"I objected to these high-salaried officials who had no knowledge of such work and who were carrying such high salaries which showed a clear waste of public money."

"It won't perhaps be out of place to mention that the Development Directorate paid a high salary of Rs. 6,000 to the Director Sir Lawless Hepper, a salary next to the Governor in this province and who is also provided with a bungalow of the cost of about 3½ lakhs. We repeatedly protested against this in the Council and as a result only about two years ago his pay had been reduced to Rs. 4,000 How was he qualified to be the head of the largest reclamation work of the world? Had he any experience of reclamation work, a man who had simply worked as an Agent to a particular Railway or as Controller to a Munition Board? From evidence before you Sir he has entirely disowned all engineering responsibilities hence his duties were only administrative i.e. similar to those discharged by the Chief Secretary to Public Works Department with some additional autocratic powers. My contention is that Secretary's salary does not exceed generally Rs. 2,000 then why was he favoured with such an extravagant salary of Rs. 6,000 with a commodious palatial bungalow worth about two or three lakhs?".

MEMBER'S OFFENSIVE REMARK

Besides this, in public interests and to help the Committee to come to a right decision in apportioning the blame for the mismanagement of the department to proper persons, I had also to cite several instances where the transactions appeared to me to be shady or fraudulent, and I requested the Committee to investigate into these matters to find out the truth. I may also state that in the course of my evidence. I had to take umbrage at an offensive remark by one of the members of the Committee—Sir Frederick Hopkinson.

Three days thereafter—Tuesday the 24th August, as though by a previous arrangement, the accused and other officers of the Development Directorate were specially recalled by the Committee to refute the statements made by me although the evidence of the departmental Officers including the accused, had already been taken at the very initial state of the Committee's proceedings, and had concluded several days before the 24th August 1926.

Evidently smarting under the unfavourable remarks made by me in my evidence and bearing grudge and malice towards me for my outspoken criticism of his work and his department, the accused in the course of his oral evidence before the Committee, indulged in grossly defamatory and maliciously false allegations against me personally, and generally against the profession of pleaders as a class. These scandalous remarks were absolutely irrelevent to the subject matter of the inquiry and were the outcome of bitter ill will, malice and animosity.

"A PRE ARRANGED AFFAIR."

Besides, Sir Frederick Hopkinson, one of the members of the Committee, whose insulting remark was strongly resented by me, also tried to avenge himself against me behind my back, by himself publicly indulging in personal and grossly offensive remarks and by encouraging the witness in repeating them. The proceedings of that day appeared on their face to be a pre-arranged affair, when a set of leading questions were put by Sir Frederick Hopkinson to which the accused had only to nod an assent, or denial, and the whole object of this re-examination seemed to be to make a desparte effort to restore the credit and prestige of the Department, after its adverse criticism by non official witnesses, giving no further opportunity to any body else to refute these maliciously scandalous and grossly defamatory statements, the Committee having closed its sessions in Bombay immediately after this evidence.

The following are some of the questions and answers between Sir Frederick Hopkinson and the accused making the grossly defamatory allegations and insinuations against me personally and against my professional brothers.—

"Sir Frederick: Is Mr. Nariman what is known as a pleader?

Sir Lawless: He is.

Sir Frederick: As such it is part of his professional business to defend criminals in the Police Courts.

Sir Lawless: I think he is.

Sir Frederick: Some of his charges are so extraordinary that I venture to suggest that possibly his point of view is somewhat clouded by his professional activities particularly criminal.

Sir Lawless: I have always thought so.

Again a little later, in an evidently pre arranged set of questions and answers the following dialogue took place between Sir Frederick and the accused:—

Sir Frederick: Do you think that your officers would naturally take the necessary steps to destroy evidence?

Sir Lawless: Certainly not.

Q. Is it a practice in Government Departments to destroy valuable documents?

A No. I have never known it.

Q. Do you think somebody in the circle in which Mr. Nariman is moving would have done it?

A. Quite likely.

Q. In that case he may think that all Government employees are of the same character.

A. I think corruption is more rife in circles in which he (Nariman) moves and probably he is inclined to think that the same class of thing may be done in Government offices".

"ALLEGATIONS MADE WITH INVETERATE MALICE."

Thus direct and defamatory imputations are made against me and my character and against the circle in which I am moving, viz., my professional brothers suggesting that I am moving about with such low associates who are so criminally disposed as to be capable of destroying important evidence. The allegation of corruption being rife in the circle in which I am moving about is also grossly defamatory and likely to harm my professional and personal reputation. Besides, these scandalous insinuations and allegations were absolutely uncalled for, were quite irrelevant to the subject matter of the inquiry and under the circumstances mentioned above, they were made with an inveterate malice towards me and a deliberate intent to damage my reputation and lower me in the estimation of the public.

Under the circumstances, I charge the accused as above under Section 500 I. P. C and pray for process against him and that he be dealt with according to law.

SWARAJ IS "OUR RULE."

MEANS TO ACHIEVE IT

KASHIPUR (U. P.), Dec. 5.

Babu Shivaprasad Gupta, President of the 20th U. P. Political Conference, in the course of his address in Hindi, said that Swaraj meant nothing more than "Our rule."

As to the method of achieving Swaraj, he laid stress on the constructive programme to be adhered to patiently and perseveringly, which alone can create that atmosphere which is necessary to carry out non-co-operation or civil disobedience successfully. He condemned both the Hindu Sangathan and Muslim Tanzim in equally strong terms. He thought that under the present circumstances, there could not be least doubt that they were destructive to the growth of Indian nationood.

He thought it a waste of energy, time and money to seek election to the present councils; for, "Freedom's battle cannot be fought within the councils. But at the same time," he continued, "they cannot be ignored, as much harm to the country is likely to be done by their very existence."

He supported foreign propaganda and a federation of Asiatic countries. In the end, Mr. Gupta drew the attention of the Conference to the resolutions passed recently by the Imperial Conference, which rendered the Dominions practically independent of, and no longer subordinate to, the British Empire. He regretted that although India still remained where she was erstwhile, yet the Maharajah of Burdwan declared that India was proud of Britain's sovereignty over her. "It is a matter of shame," he concluded "that there are still Indians to be found who take pride in India's disgraceful state."

SWARAJISTS' TRUE-AIM.

WILL WORK REFORMS WHEN THEY ARE WORKABLE

MADRAS, December 4.

"If the Swarajists do not accept office, it is not that they are unwilling to shoulder responsibilities," says Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar, M.L.A., in his presidential address to the Tamil Nadu Conference held at Gokhale Hall this afternoon, "but because they wanted to shoulder a greater responsibility than sending to their credit in banks their monthly salaries and making retrenchments in school and hospital budgets for want of funds doled out to the transferred half." Swarajists will work for the Reforms only when they are made workable and they are placed in a position from where nation-building departments could be administered to the satisfaction of their conscience. Swarajists are aware that rural sanitation, elementary education and extension of medical relief are urgent problems calling for immediate solution, but they also know that they could not be solved by taking up offices. If we do not take offices now, he added, we shall see that our will prevails through force of public opinion. That is how the Congress has been able to effect improvements in administration.—A. P.

MR. SHAW AT AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, December 4.

The Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw and other members of the International Textile Delegation have been busy visiting the various textile factories in Ahmedabad.—Free Press.

Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, leader of the Swaraj Party, has convened a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee, to co-opt ten new members. The meeting takes place on the coming Tuesday at Nagpur.—F P.

SOUTH AFRICAN PRAYER DAY.

CALCUTTA BISHOP'S APPEAL

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

A statement on the call to general prayer on December 19th in relation to the South African situation has been issued over the signatures of the Bishop of Calcutta, the Chairman, Mr. S. K. Datta, vice-Chairman, and Mr. William Paton, and Mr. I. C. Philip Secretaries.

It says that a request has come from Indians in South Africa that special prayers should be offered on December 19th in view of the Conference between representatives of the Indian and South African Governments. The Conference, it is understood is to begin on December 17.

The National Christian Council of India, Burma and Ceylon earnestly commends this appeal to Christians throughout the country and hopes that both before the Conference begins and particularly on December 19th prayers may be offered for the success of the Conference that it may be conducted in a spirit of good-will and may issue in a just and enduring settlement.—A. P.

KARACHI'S OVERSEAS TRADE

IMPORTS MORE THAN EXPORTS

KARACHI, Dec. 4.

The statistics of the overseas trade of the Port of Karachi for November issued by the Collector of Customs, show that the total value of imports (merchandise) amounted to Rs. 2,48,00,000 and that of exports to Rs. 1,14,00,000, the former showing an increase of 40 lakhs and the latter a decrease of 88 lakhs as compared with the figures for the corresponding month last year. The progressive totals for the eight months ended November, show an increase of 81 lakhs or 5 per cent. under imports but a decrease of five crores and nine lakhs or 24 per cent. under exports as compared with the corresponding period in the previous year.

In November the principal increases in imports as compared with the corresponding month last year occurred under cotton manufactures valued at rupees 95 laks (increase 36 lakhs) and sugar 12,000 tons valued at Rs. 29 lakhs (increase 3,000 tons and Rs. 12 lakhs) while decreases occurred under metals valued at Rs. 13 lakhs (decrease 12 lakhs) machinery, Rs. 12 lakhs (decrease 4 lakhs) and oils, Rs. 13 lakhs (decrease 3 lakhs).

In exports the principal decreases occurred under cotton, 2,500 tons valued at Rs. 24 lakhs (decrease 1,600 tons and Rs. 34 lakhs) wool, 250 tons, Rs. 5 lakhs (decrease 2,300 tons and Rs. 45 lakhs) and rapeseed 6,500 tons, Rs. 14 lakhs (decrease 5,000 tons, Rs. 14 lakhs).

An increase, however, occurred under wheat 16,500 tons valued at Rs. 25 lakhs (increase 12,500 tons and Rs. 19 lakhs.) —A. P.

SANDHURST MILITARY COLLEGE.

SELECTION OF INDIAN CANDIDATES

DELHI, Dec. 2.

A press communique says:—The following eight Indian candidates have been selected for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, to attend the course commencing about February 1st 1927:—Khalid Jan, son of Captain Hissamuddin Khan Bahadur, Adjutant 11th Battalion 12th Frontier Force Regiment (I.T.F.): Mohindra Singh Chopra, son of Sardar Harnam Singh, retired Superintendent, Salt Department, the United Provinces: Dinkarrao A. Surve, son of Appasaheb Manojirao Surve, Mankari, of the Kolhapur Durbar: Jamaldar, son of Subadar Major and Hon. Captain Gulab Shah Sardar Bahadur, late 3rd Battalion 10th Baluch Regiment, (Queen Mary's Own): Kunwar Yadunath Singh, son of Colonel Girdhari Singh Sardar Bahadur Muzaffar Jung Bahadur, Quartermaster General, Gwalior State Forces: Ramchandra Hari Limaye, son of the late Professor Hari Govind Limaye, M. A. of the Fergusson College Poona: Kanwar Mahadeo Singh, son of Subadar Major and Hon. Lieut Jugraj Singh Bahadur, late 11th Rajputs, Mainpuri District, the United Provinces: Ripudaman Singh, son of Sardar Sahib Sardar Bishen Singh Ramgarhia, retired Deputy Superintendent of Police, Amritsar, the Punjab.—A. P.

BURGLARY AT ANDHERI.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, Dec. 2

Since the recent capture of one or two of the burglars in the suburbs, there was for some time no disturbance but the robbery of a breech loader gun and clothes which were effected in the house of Mr. Lawrence Misquitta at Ville-Parle comes as a surprise here.

Waking up the next morning, Mr. Misquitta found most of his things lying in a disordered condition and going in to open his front door he was much surprised to find that a bolt was put to it from outside by the burglars. At this juncture, taking a minute search of all his things, he found that not only his clothes but also a gun was missing. The burglars, it appears, broke open the window and effected an entrance into the house and made good their escape with the robbed property which is estimated at Rs. 500/- collectively. The local police are trying to effect a capture of these burglars.

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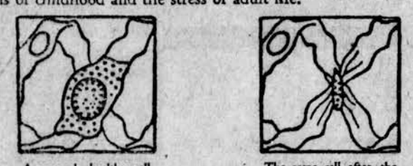
remember that every cell comprising baby's body—and there are many millions of them—must have calcium for its nucleus, and you are the only source of supply. Kalzana, the new calcium-food, is the solution of your problem. It supplies in a palatable, easily digested form, a plenitude of calcium, to make the expected baby strong and vigorous, with sturdy bones, sound teeth, with a constitution which will stand up to the ills of childhood and the stress of adult life.



A normal, healthy cell. Note the well developed nucleus which is composed almost entirely of calcium.

The same cell after the artificial withdrawal of the calcium from its nucleus. Note its weak and shrivelled appearance.

Kalzana strengthens and nourishes every body-cell, benefits your general health, and maintains a healthy appetite. Avoid the results of calcium-deficiency, such as loss of teeth, headaches and general debility. Start taking Kalzana to-day and be sure that baby will be strong and sturdy.

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FUTURE OF INDIAN POLITICS.

FORMULATE A DEFINITE POLICY.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN INDIANS AND EUROPEANS.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 4.

The fourth annual conference of the European Association was held at Hazari Club to-day when about 124 members consisting of representatives from various provincial branches, Mr. Langford James, Chairman, and Sir Basil Blackett were present.

The representative of the United Provinces branch moved an important resolution suggesting formulation of definite policy for the future political development of India and advising representatives of the European community to unite and co-operate with the leaders of the Indian public opinion on such lines as would ensure a stable government suited to the traditions and customs of the people.

The mover of the resolution dwelt at length on the present political situation in the country. He suggested some principles which he believed the Association Council could adhere and on which advancement could be attained.

PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT.

The first was that there could be no question of going back to the old bureaucratic system of Government of India. A Parliamentary system of Government must be developed. It must commence in the provinces, and in those provinces where a stable and intelligent electorate could be evolved, the electorate must be narrowed down to ensure the return of representatives who would uphold the constitution to take interest in constructive administration. Communal representation was essential. India not being a nation, the best organisation for the representation of the Indian opinion should be one central representative chamber only, enlarged Council of State composed of representatives from every Indian state and province. In the central house each measure should be taken on its merits and the opinion of such a house should have great weight with the Viceroy and his Executive Council and should be difficult to resist unless the peace of the country was endangered, constitution threatened or financial stability was at stake. The traditional Government of the country was autocratic and therefore the authority, status and powers of the Viceroy and Governors must be maintained. The Secretary of State's position ought to be modified and he should not interfere in the details of the Government. Army, navy and foreign departments should be directly under the Viceroy, and the Commander-in-Chief should be on the Viceroy's Executive Council but not in the legislature.

NEED FOR DEFINITE POLICY.

A general discussion then ensued. Sir Arthur Froom and some others sympathised with the underlying idea of the resolution. Eventually the resolution was carried in the following form:—"This Council is of opinion that time has come when the Council should investigate the possibility of formulating a definite policy for the future political development of India on the lines of co-operation with the leaders of the Indian opinion who have a real stake in the country and who are anxious to see India's progress as an integral part of the British Empire with stable government best suited to the traditions of the people of India."

The Conference then passed a number of resolutions including the following:—"This conference is of opinion that Government of India should take early steps to examine and define different spheres of central, provincial and local taxation". "This conference is of opinion that the existing customs duties are in many instances too high and unfair in incidence and strongly supports the recommendation of the Taxation Enquiry Committee to the effect that an expert enquiry should be undertaken forthwith. That the Association strongly supports the movement for reducing the import duty on motor vehicles, parts, tyres and accessories, as the existing high rate is prejudicial to the best interests of India as retarding the development of the country and recommends that the matter should be brought to the notice of the Finance Member of the Government of India in a manner which in the opinion of the Council is most calculated to carry maximum weight."

A representative of the U. P. Branch moved the following resolution:—"This conference again emphasises the desirability of centralising the control of the European education in India and of making it a reserved subject".—A. P.

ALL INDIA SHIA CONFERENCE.

The 19th annual session of the All-India Shia Conference comes off at Patna during the next Christmas weak (26th, 27th and 28th Dec.) A reception committee has already been formed with K. B. Nawab Syed Mohammad Ismail, M.L.A., as its President and K. B. Syed Ahmed Ali Khan, Retired Deputy Magistrate, as its Secretary. In order to facilitate work and ensure satisfactory arrangements and organisation a number of Sub-Committees have also been formed to look after their respective departments.

Admittance to the Conference Pandal may be obtained by three classes of tickets, viz:—

(1) Dais Rs. 10.
(2) Members Rs. 3.
(3) Visitors Re. 1.

Bonafide press representatives will be admitted free.

Two French aviators Captain Drouhin and Captain Rochin left Paris early Saturday morning in an attempt to fly direct to Karachi where they are expected to-day (Sunday).—A. P.

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SUPPORT KHADI MOVEMENT

ACHARYA RAY'S APPEAL TO STUDENTS

MADRAS, December 3.

Addressing a crowded meeting at Gokhale Hall to-night, Acharya Ray eloquently pleaded for increasing support to the Khadi movement. He declared that anglicised and English-educated men and England-returned men were the worst enemies of Swadeshi.

Acharya Ray concluded with an appeal to students to cease to be anglicised and to support Swadeshi and to remember that their country was poor.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar who presided observed that the Khadi movement was a concrete example of what Indian democracy could do. He emphasised the political value of Khadi as a boycott weapon and paid tribute to Acharya Ray as an embodiment of sacrifice and soul of Khadi.—Free Press.

KAKORI CONSPIRACY CASE

ACCUSED WITHDRAWS OFFERING DEFENCE.

LUCKNOW, Dec. 3.

In the Kakori Conspiracy case, at the sessions trial, Jogeshchandra Chatterjee, one of the accused, has withdrawn from offering defence on the ground that the trying judge has disallowed some of the defence witnesses he had asked may be summoned by the court. The accused's plea is that the judge by disallowing some of his witnesses on the ground that they were irrelevant had shown that he was prejudiced and therefore he did not want to continue his defence.—Free Press.

MIDDLE WEIGHT BOXING.

WALKER SNATCHES CHAMPIONSHIP

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.

In the ten rounds boxing contest for the World's Middle Weight Championship, Mickey Walker beat Tiger Flowers (Holder) on points. Walker, the ex-Welter Weight Champion of the World, outfought the Negro. He floored him in the first and ninth rounds. But Flowers kept up his furious onslaught throughout. Walker sustained a bad gash to his left eye in the second round, which seriously interfered with his sight during the remainder of the flight.—Reuter.

MOTHAJI CUP MATCH

The first Mothaji Cup Match will be played to-day (Sunday) at 1 p.m. near Khar Station between the Khar and Santa-Kruz P. Prabhu Cricketers.

The contest will be held annually and is named "Mothaji Cup Match."

Mr. H. S. Nayak, ex-secretary of the Hindu Gymkhana and a member of the Bombay Quadrangular Committee will captain the Khar team and Mr. L. A. Talpade will captain the Santa-Kruz team.

CONSERVATIVE M. P. IN INDIA

MADRAS, Dec. 4.

Sir Sydney Henry, Conservative member of Parliament for Blackburn who went to Australia as a member of the Parliamentary Delegation arrived in Madras from Colombo this morning. He intends staying in India for three weeks studying the condition of Indian railways and Ports. He will then leave for East Africa.—A. P.

SIR SAO MAUNG DEAD

ISWNGHWE, Dec. 4.

Sir Sao Maung K.C.I.E, Sawbwa of Yawnghwe Southern Shan States died yesterday morning. He was born in 1848 and was a man of culture and education. He was trained in the early days at the court of King Mindon at Mandalay. He was made a C. I. E. in 1908 and a K. C. I. E. in 1916. For many years he was a member of the Legislative Council.—A. P.

DELHI SHANTI DEVI CASE.

ALL ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 4.

The case against Asghari Begum alias Shanti Devi reached its final stage to-day when Mr. Lewis, Special Magistrate discharged all the accused including Swami Sharaddhanand. The accused were well guarded by a "posse" of police. Hindu volunteers were in attendance. A huge crowd had gathered together to see Shanti who was clad in a khaddar sari and it dispersed only when the motor car carrying her totally disappeared.—A. P.

MINISTRY OR OBSTRUCTION

NON-BRAHMINS' NEW MOVE

A correspondent wires from Wardhagenj that the Chief Organiser of the Non-Brahmin Party in the Central Provinces and President of the All-India Kshatriya Mali Political League discussed with the C. P. Non-Brahmin leaders, most of the M.L.C.'s and other responsible workers the question of Ministry in Madras. As a result it is suggested that, in the event of the Justicites not being able to form a Ministry, they should boldly declare in favour of the obstruction policy and join the Swarajist ranks.

BOMBAY COUNCIL NATIONALIST PARTY.

FURTHER ADDITIONS.

Mr. Dadabhai P. Desai, Provisional Secretary writes:—

Besides those already mentioned, the following members of the new Bombay Legislative Council have expressed their willingness to join the Nationalist Party.

Mr. Shivdasani.
Mr. Haribhai Amin.
Mr. Amrildal Shett.
Mr. Gordhanbhai (as associate).
Mr. Mukadam.
R. B. Bhimbhai.
Mr. J. B. Desai.
Mr. Majumdar.

SIR H. DOBBS' STATEMENT TO KING FAISUL

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Baghdad.—In a statement to King Faisal, Sir Henry Dobbs reporting the results of his visit to Geneva, Angora and Syria said that the Commission of the League of Nations was well satisfied with the progress and stability of the Iraq nation as outlined in the reports furnished to them. Sir H. Dobbs had long interviews at Angora with the President of the Turkish Republic and also with the Turkish Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs. He heard from them very gratifying assurances of their desire to cultivate friendly relations with Iraq.

Passing to Syria, Sir H. Dobbs said he received a warm welcome from M. Ponsot the newly appointed French High Commissioner. Syrian authorities showed very great eagerness to work in complete harmony with the Government of Iraq in all matters affecting their joint interests especially in the promotion and development of commerce and communications between Syria and Iraq.—Reuter.

BRITISH AIR FORCE IN THE EAST

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Steamer Derbyshire will leave Southampton on 7th December with a draft of a thousand men to replace the Air Force men serving in India, Iraq, and Egypt.—Reuter.

His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler held durbar at Cuttuck on the 4th instant after which he received addresses from public bodies and visited the hospital and engineering school.—A. P.

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S. C. SEAL,
136 Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

"WAGES & WAGE EARNERS"

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In the issue of your paper dated 1st December 1926, I have come across the views expressed by the Social Service League in its communication to the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence, Bombay.

In the course of its statement, the League states: "The League would have recommended the compulsory system of weekly payments where monthly or fortnightly payments are in vogue at present, but for the opposition of some workers and also of many of their well-wishers on certain grounds. The League has every hope that 'public opinion' among workers will soon be unanimous 'for weekly payment of wages.'" But I without any hesitation would like to advise the "daily payments" to those who fall under the category of "daily paid" workers and who get their wages after a period varying from 35, 40, and 50 days!

This monthly payment system has so far proved to be a ruinous one which is acknowledged from all sides, and so it will be proportionately ruinous if fortnightly or weekly system is introduced for paying off the "daily paid" workers.

It is now for the workers and their well-wishers to press for "daily payments" which only will save the workers from indebtedness and from the clutches of the Pathans trading as money-lenders. I need not enter into the full discussion of the ways and means pertaining to these worthy money-lenders as they are known to all.—Yours, etc.,

G.

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